

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

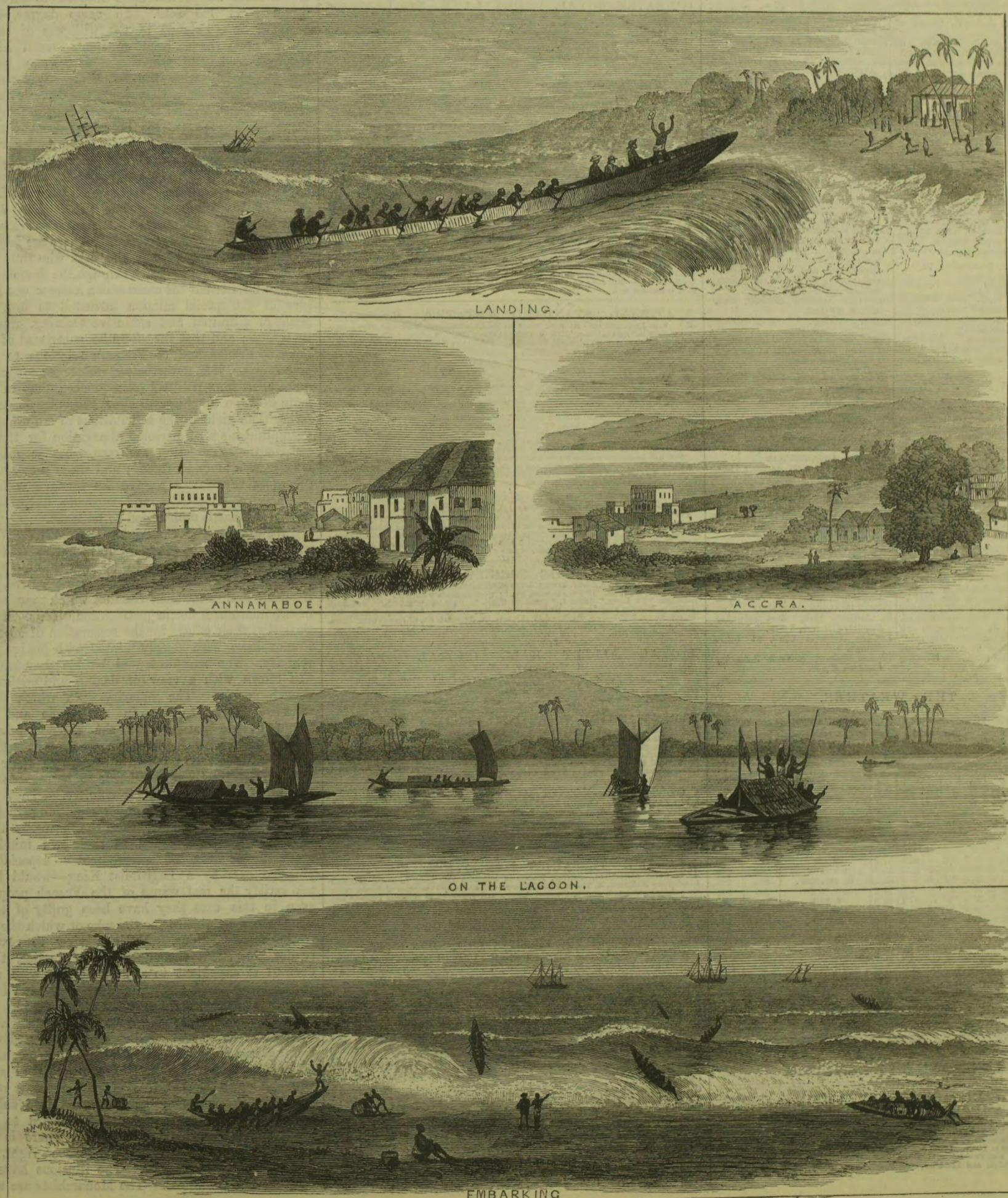


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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
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March, and are caught in their own toils. The Comte de Paris, whom they persuaded to recognise the Comte de Chambord as the legitimate head of the Bourbon family, refuses to be substituted for his Royal relative; and the Prince de Joinville resents with indignation the proposal that he should act as Lieutenant-General over the kingdom. We can but express a hope that the momentous crisis through which the public affairs of France are passing may be peacefully solved in conformity with the judgment and wishes of the great bulk of the French nation. That which will satisfy France, in reference to her domestic rule, will satisfy Europe. The one danger to be feared on her account is that her natural choice should be annulled by the intrigues of faction.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster has succeeded the Right Hon. James Stansfeld as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Hon. Flora Macdonald has arrived at Balmoral. Captain Kirwan, Lieutenant Alexander, and Lieutenant Cameron dined at the castle on Tuesday week, and were presented to the Queen after dinner. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, witnessed the torchlight procession at Balmoral in celebration of "All Hallowe'en." The tenantry, gillies, and labourers upon the Royal estates, each bearing a torch, assembled in the western avenue, where they were met by the Queen and Princess Beatrice in a carriage; after which her Majesty was escorted by the torchlight procession, preceded by the pipers, to the castle, where the Queen alighted and walked on to the lawn. The procession having made the circuit of the castle, dancing was commenced in front of the principal entrance by the light of a bonfire, her Majesty being present for a considerable time. Large bonfires blazed also from Lochnagar Distillery Farm, and from the heights of Craig-na-ban and Craignorrie. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster dined with the Queen on the following day. On Sunday her Majesty attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The holy communion was administered. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and the Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise. The Queen has appointed Lady Elizabeth Philippa Adeane to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, deceased; and Lord Kensington to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Algernon William Fiske Greville, M.P., resigned. Viscount Bridport has succeeded Colonel Gardiner in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Queen was represented by the Duke of Edinburgh at the funeral of the late King John of Saxony, at Dresden, and the Prince of Wales by the Marquis of Hamilton. The following were the orders for the Court going into mourning, on Sunday last, the 2nd inst., for the late King, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, or plain gold and silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dresses, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 16th inst., namely:—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the exhibition of the Photographic Society of London in Pall-mall East on Thursday week. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre. On the following day the Prince went shooting in Windsor Great Park. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Princess and Prince Arthur, went to the Holborn Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House and travelled by the Great Eastern Railway to Ely, where the Prince took leave of the Princess and his children and proceeded to Elvedon Hall, near Thetford, on a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. His Royal Highness was met at the Thetford railway station by the Maharajah. The Princess continued the journey from Ely to Sandringham, where her Royal Highness has remained during the Prince's stay at Elvedon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The municipal elections took place in England on the 1st inst., and in Scotland on Tuesday, the 4th.

Last month 15,732 emigrants sailed from the Mersey. Nearly 13,000 of these were bound for the United States.

A petition against the return of the Solicitor-General for Taunton was deposited at the Common Pleas Office on Tuesday.

The annual exhibition of drawings, models, &c., of students of the Female School of Art, Bloomsbury, was opened at the rooms of the school, 43, Queen's-square, on Friday and Saturday last. This year the school did not win so many prizes in the national competition as last year; still, the exhibition is considered by the judges (Messrs. Foley, R.A., Calderon, R.A., and Orchardson, A.R.A.) to be equal to its predecessors. The Queen's gold medal is taken this year by Miss Alice Hanslip, for her study in chalk from the antique. The subject chosen is the well-known group of "The Wrestlers," and here Miss Banks almost divides the honours with the medallist. So close, indeed, was the competition that the judges had to look elsewhere before they could pronounce their verdict, and it was the merits of a study from the life, also in chalk—which is, perhaps, the cleverest thing in the room—which finally gained the prize for Miss Hanslip. Miss Austin, for the second year, takes the Queen's Scholarship with a group from nature of flowers and fruit. A silver medal is presented to Miss Ellen Hancock for a pretty study in tempera of lilacs, which some of our readers may have seen in the South Kensington Museum, where the competitors for the prizes are allowed to exhibit. Miss Agnes Jenson gains a silver medal for a set of original designs for watches, which had already won the prize offered in the previous year by Sir John Bennett for the same subject. Prizes were also awarded to Misses Austin, Hopkinson, Corcoran, Ashwell, and Hensch. There are on view specimens of pottery and porcelain painted by former pupils of this school now employed by Messrs. Minton and Messrs. Simpson.

THE CHURCH.

The Duke of Bedford has presented £1000 to the Dean and Chapter of Ely Cathedral to assist the further restoration of that venerable edifice.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, will be reopened next Sunday, after the restoration commanded by her Majesty and the insertion of two painted windows presented by the congregation.

The parochial schools attached to St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, of which Princess Christian laid the foundation-stone last December, were opened on All Saints' Day.

The parish church of Frankley, near Birmingham, was reopened on Oct. 15, after a successful restoration by Mr. F. Freedy, at a cost of £1100, half of which has been given by Lord Lyttelton, who owns the greater part of the parish.

The lectures to men were resumed at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, when Canon Lightfoot delivered the first of a course of three lectures on "The Fall of Paganism and the Roman Empire," in which it is proposed to deal with the struggle between Paganism and Christianity.

The anniversary of the Midland District of the English Church Union was held at Wolverhampton yesterday week, under the patronage of Sir E. A. Lechmere, Bart. Several resolutions in favour of the object of the union were agreed to at an afternoon meeting, but one held in the evening was of a very tempestuous character, there being a strong opposition to the adoption of confession in the Church of England.

The consecration of the churches of Tedstone Wafer and Edvin Loach took place on Tuesday, Oct. 28. Both the churches are designed to supersede old structures, which have fallen into decay. Their erection is due to the generosity of the late Mr. Edmund Higginson, of Saltmarsh Castle; and on his death Mr. William Barneby, his successor in the property, carried out the intentions of the founder by furnishing both the churches with their several fittings, communion plate, &c.

The Church of Holy Trinity, Nottingham, took fire, last Sunday, by the overheating of the flues. It had recently undergone extensive repairs, and was only reopened on the previous Friday. The fire was discovered by the Vicar, who quietly informed the preacher, the Bishop of Nottingham, who suddenly dismissed his congregation by saying the atmosphere was too hot, and he hoped they would retire. This cool action saved a panic, and probably many lives.

On St. Luke's Day the church of Stawell, one of the dependent parishes of the vicarage of Moorlinch, Somersetshire, was reopened for Divine service, after a complete restoration, carried out by Mr. Merrick, of Glastonbury, at a cost of £520. About the same time were opened in the village beautiful school buildings, erected for the parishes of Stawell and Sutton Mallett, from designs by Hans Price, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, at the expense of A. D. Graham, Esq., of Cossington, who also maintains the school.

Responding to the joint invitation of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, a large number of the clergy of the three dioceses met under the dome of St. Paul's, on Tuesday, to take part in the conference regarding the Church mission which is to be held in the metropolis next February. Addresses were delivered by the three prelates on the subject of the mission, the intervals being devoted to silent prayer and hymns. Later in the day there was a conference of incumbents at King's College in reference to the same subject.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Speaking at a trade-union demonstration at Darlington, on Monday, Mr. Brogden, M.P. for Wednesbury, spoke strongly in favour of trade unions, which, he maintained, have become a necessity, and, instead of tending to create disputes, are powerfully instrumental in procuring a reasonable settlement of them. In the course of his speech Mr. Brogden stated that he had at the present moment an offer of 10,000 tons of rails of English make that are lying in New York at £2 a ton less than they could be bought for and put free on board a vessel in a Welsh port. Mr. Brogden thinks that for some time to come, owing to the stagnation of trade prevailing there, America will cease to be a leading market for English manufactures.

A deputation, comprising representatives of the principal trade societies, waited, on Wednesday, upon Mr. Lowe, to renew their protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and other exceptional legislation affecting trade unions. They were introduced by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and supported by Mr. Mundella. When their objections to the present state of the law had been clearly stated, Mr. Lowe answered that the subject was engaging the attention of the Government, and he hoped the result would be satisfactory to them.

A conference of representative agricultural labourers met on Tuesday at the Rose Tavern, Old Bailey, for the purpose of taking into consideration a scheme of federation of the different unions throughout the country. After a long discussion, resolutions were carried agreeing with the objects of the meeting, and it was decided that an association should be established, under the title of "The Federal Union of Agricultural and General Labourers."

A great open-air demonstration of Scotch working men took place last Saturday at Glasgow, at which resolutions were passed demanding the total repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, protesting against the criminal clauses of the Masters and Servants Act, and the application of the law of conspiracy to questions of labour; and pledging the meeting, which is said to have numbered 50,000, of whom 25,000 took part in the procession, to vote only for those candidates for seats in the House of Commons who would support these reforms.

The *Carlisle Patriot* says a valuable discovery of iron ore has been made on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith line. The Maryport Hematite Iron Ore Company, who are sinking shafts for a coal-pit near Mealsgate, have found another fine seam of coal, 6 ft. in thickness.

At the Wigan district branch of the Lancashire and Cheshire Amalgamated Association of Miners the men have decided by resolution to solicit an advance of 15 per cent., unless a reduction takes place in the price of coal.

The executors of Colonel Hargreaves, Burnley, the largest colliery owners in East Lancashire, issued notices, on Saturday, stating that on and after that date the price of their coal would be advanced at the rate of 1d. per cwt., or 1s. 8d. per ton. This advance applies to ten classes of coal. A similar notice was issued by Messrs. Brooks and Pickup, of the Townley Collieries, Burnley, on Monday.

At the executive committee meeting of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union at Leamington, on Monday, it was announced that the general secretary had arranged with Mr. Yates, the president of the Lancashire district, for all matters in dispute between the Gloucestershire district and the National executive to be referred to arbitration. Offers of free passages were received from the Queensland Government, and the Union decided to extend additional facilities to emigrants. President Arch and Secretary Taylor were appointed to represent the Union at the Trades-Union Congress in London next January.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last Saturday the directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from seven to eight per cent.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings to be erected near the Mansion House for the National Safe Deposit Company was laid, on Tuesday, by the Lord Mayor.

Alderman Lusk, the Lord Mayor elect, was received on Monday by the Lord Chancellor, who expressed the Queen's approval of the citizens' choice.

During the week ending Saturday last 2470 births and 1653 deaths were registered in London—the former having been 100, and the latter 103, in excess of the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Wednesday, at the distribution of certificates for the London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres of the Oxford examinations, in the theatre of the London University, Burlington-gardens.

A concert of blind musicians was given, yesterday week, at the schools of the London Society for Teaching the Blind, in St. John's-wood. Between the parts a brief address was delivered by the chairman, the Rev. W. Peile, who described the institution as practically self-supporting.

Lord Shaftesbury, on Monday, presided at a meeting held in the Workman's Hall on the Shaftesbury Park Estate, at Clapham, to celebrate the completion of a portion of the buildings on that estate, of which his Lordship laid the foundation-stone a year ago.

The friends of the Home for Little Boys at Farnham—established, more than ten years ago, for the protection and training of destitute boys—assembled in large numbers, in Exeter Hall, on Monday, for the purpose of formally recognising the important work achieved through the agency of the home.

The fifth distribution of prizes to the successful students of the North London School of Art took place, yesterday week, in Sandringham-road, Kingsland—Mr. J. Holmes, M.P., in the chair. The report of the year indicated that the school was opened in 1868 with seventeen students, which number had in June of this year increased to 172.

At a large meeting at the Mansion House, on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a scheme was proposed to abolish most of the ward schools of the city of London, and establish instead three large schools for the education of the poor of the city; but an amendment rejecting the scheme was carried, after much controversy.

An explosion of a terrible nature occurred, on Tuesday morning, at a house in Broad-street, Lambeth. A firework manufacturer, named Fenwick, was carrying on his business when some of the inflammable materials lying around him ignited. He was blown lifeless into the street, the house was set on fire, and four women and three children were burnt to death.

The first meeting of the session of the Zoological Society was held on Tuesday evening—Professor Newton, F.R.S., in the chair; and a long series of communications of much zoological interest were read, headed, as customarily, with an announcement by the secretary of the recent additions to the society's menagerie.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 99,447, of whom 34,869 were in workhouses, and 64,578 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4969, 16,642, and 32,090 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 661, of whom 438 were men, 177 women, and 46 children.

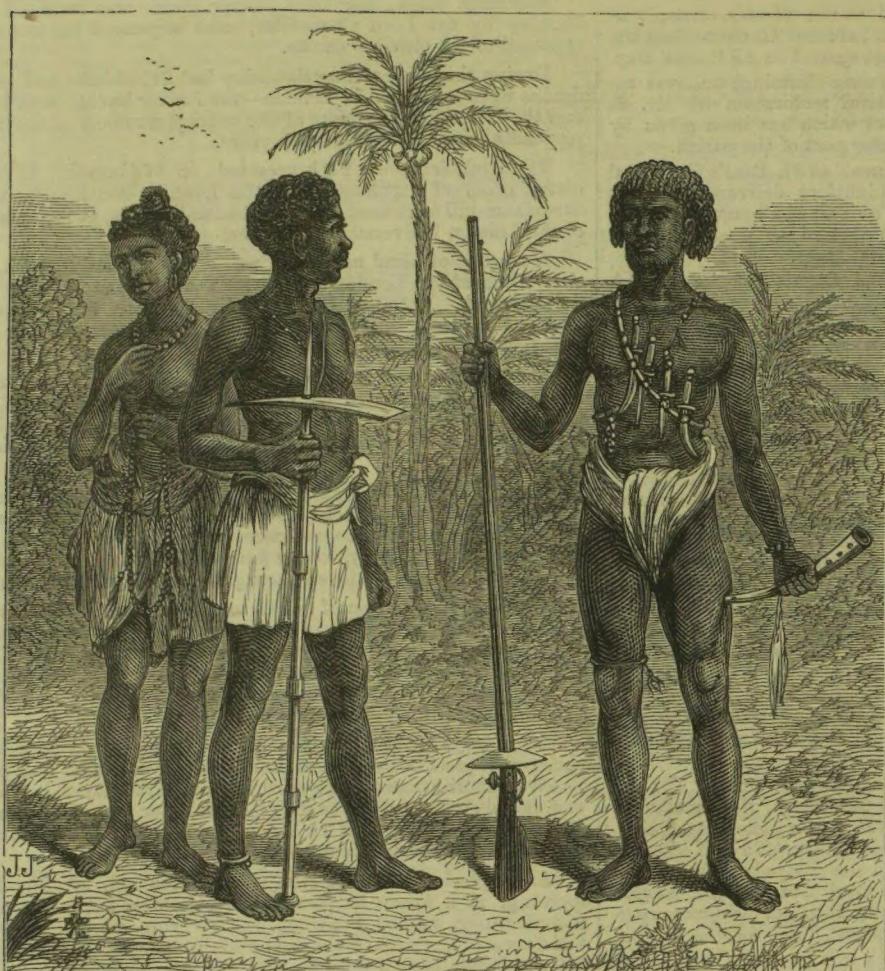
A special appeal on behalf of the Cow-cross Mission is made by Mr. Catlin, the general superintendent. He says:—"The funds are completely exhausted; winter is upon us; the soup-kitchen not yet opened. We are running into debt. Unless considerable help be speedily forthcoming, our twelve years' labour in the centre of the metropolis (as well as the noble efforts of those associated with us) will have to be suspended."

On Wednesday the civic authorities at Guildhall issued the official programme of the ceremonial to be observed on Monday next, Lord Mayor's Day. The route is nearly the same as that which we gave last week from the *City Press*. The procession will move from Guildhall at half-past one o'clock, and pass through Guildhall-yard, Gresham-street, Princes-street, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate-pump, Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, to Westminster Hall. Returning from Westminster by the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, crossing Cheapside to King-street and Guildhall.

We learn from the *City Press* that the state coach for the Lord Mayor elect will be furnished by Mr. J. Offord, of Wells-street and Brook-street, who has also supplied the chariot for Mr. Sheriff Johnson. The coach for the New Lord Mayor is quite in harmony with modern ideas and taste. The side windows, instead of being rounded off in the corners as formerly, are cut nearly square, to follow the outlines of the body. Another "innovation" is the painting. It has hitherto been usual to paint the under carriage of white or drab, relieved by the same colour as the body, but in the present case the whole vehicle has been painted a dark green, the family colour of the Lord Mayor elect, relieved by large lines of gold upon the body and gold and red upon the under carriage. The elegance of his arrangement of colouring is heightened by the beautiful heraldic paintings of the City arms and those of the Fishmongers' and Spectacle Makers' Companies, of which Mr. Alderman Lusk is a member. These have been executed by Mr. D. T. Baker, the celebrated deaf and dumb artist.

The session of the Royal Geographical Society began on Monday night, a large and brilliant assemblage being present. Sir Bartle Frere presided; and Mr. Goschen, M.P., Lord Houghton, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir Rutherford Alcock were among the audience. The President referred to the illness of Sir S. Baker, and read a letter from Sir Samuel, written before his illness, in which he said—"The geographical part of my expedition has been meagre, as I have been so entirely engaged in establishing the government throughout the large territory annexed. The suppression of the slave trade, sometimes by force, at other times by diplomacy, has been an arduous and thankless task in Egypt. This was the chief object of the expedition; the geographical reports respecting a communication between the lakes were to me of great interest. There can be no doubt that Livingstone is quite out of the Nile basin, as there is not a single large tributary from the west throughout the entire of the Nile." It was hoped that the distinguished traveller would attend the meeting on Dec. 8. In his opening address the President referred to a letter recently published in the *Times* with reference to the imprisonment of Livingstone, and said that the ransom had already been sent, but Dr. Livingstone's friends were not disposed to trust entirely to the account without further information. Mr. Markham read a paper on the "Discoveries of the Polar."

ASHANTEE SKETCHES.



WOMAN AND MAN OF GAMAN AND ASHANTEE SOLDIER.



PRIESTS OR MAGICIANS INVOKING THE NATIONAL DEITIES.



THE RIVER PRAH AND THE FOREST OF ASSIN.



"PREPARING SPRING FLOWERS FOR MARKET," BY MESSRS. ROBINSON AND CHERRIL.
IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 6.

In the course of a single week the political situation has completely changed, and the National Assembly on its meeting had no longer to choose between the Monarchy and the Republic; the Count de Chambord, in a letter which will become historical, having formally refused the Crown, which the Fusionists were plotting to place upon his head. The Count was willing to become King, but unconditionally, and once and for all he declines to be the Monarch of the Revolution. The surprise and confusion which the publication of his manifesto excited in the ranks of the Fusionists were only equalled by the satisfaction expressed by the various sections of the Left, who thought that they might now demand the definitive constitution of the Republic.

On Monday delegates of the three groups of the Right were received by Marshal MacMahon, and impressed upon him the necessity of consenting to the prolongation of his powers; and on Tuesday M. Casimir-Périer had an interview with the President, and informed him that the Republicans accepted in principle this solution of the situation, but insisted that the Assembly should first of all discuss the constitutional laws presented by M. Thiers. Yesterday afternoon the Assembly met, and the session opened by the Duke de Broglie's mounting the tribune and reading the message of the President of the Republic, which, after mentioning that public security had not been troubled during the recess, and that France is at peace with the whole world, proceeded to state that order had been everywhere firmly maintained, thanks to the vigilance of functionaries of different political origin; while the Administration had invariably acted in accordance with the feelings and opinions animating the majority of the Assembly, which the Marshal intimated would never be departed from so long as the government was intrusted to him. While mentioning that material order had not been troubled, the President of the Republic admitted that great moral agitation at present prevailed. He then referred to the constitutional laws proposed by his predecessors, but was of opinion that in the present state of things it would be preferable to maintain the present Provisional Government. He invited the Assembly to make use of its power in the sense that it might think fit; but declared two things to be necessary in order that public security might be fully assured. "Whosoever," continued he, "may be chief of the State, it is impossible for durable good to be accomplished if his authority is to be unceasingly questioned, and if his power is not sufficiently guaranteed to spare the country from all fruitless agitation. With a power, which may change from one moment to another, one may assure peace for to-day, but cannot guarantee the security of the morrow." The present Government, in the Marshal's opinion, lacks both authority and stability. The laws do not arm it with sufficient power to chastise the factious, or even to compel its own agents to obey it. The press corrupts the minds of the population with its violence; the elected municipalities forget that they are the organs of the law, and endeavour to subvert the central power. "You will think of all these perils," observed the Marshal, in conclusion, "and you will give to society a durable and strong executive power, able to defend it energetically, and to guarantee its future security."

This message has naturally caused intense sensation in Paris, and when its contents first became known on the boulevards, at about a quarter to seven last evening, excited groups assembled and commented upon it in decidedly hostile terms. The Cabinet is held responsible for it, and it is rumoured that the Marshal was with difficulty persuaded to acquiesce in some of the more reactionary passages.

Immediately after the reading of the Message to the Assembly proposals were submitted for prolonging the powers of the Marshal in their present form for a period of ten years. Directly afterwards Baron Eschasseraux brought forward, on behalf of the Bonapartists, a scheme for a vote by plébiscite on the Republican, Imperial, or Monarchical forms of government. "Urgency" was demanded for both these propositions; whereupon M. Dufaure required that the constitutional laws submitted by the Government of M. Thiers should be referred at the same time to the Committee. "I do not oppose 'urgency,'" continued he, "providing it comprises the three propositions. The agitation of France has been spoken of, but for three months there never had been a more tranquil country than ours. Suddenly, however, news was received of a visit to Fréjus, and of schemes connected with it, and in that the agitation originated. I thank the Count de Chambord for having given us cause for tranquillity in the letter which he has written. In providing the country, however, not with a fragmentary, but with a complete Government, you will have rendered it a still greater service than even the Count de Chambord."

M. Rouher and other deputies having addressed the Assembly, M. Grévy rose to speak in support of M. Dufaure's proposal, and energetically maintained there was no urgency to prolong the powers of the Marshal before the constitutional laws were voted, and that to do so would be an illegal and revolutionary act. The question of a regency was, however, carried by a large majority, and then M. Prax-Paris requested the Assembly likewise to vote "urgency" for the proposal of an appeal to the people. His motion was supported by all the various factions of the Left, M. Dufaure alone abstaining, as well as by the Bonapartist deputies; but the Conservatives succeeded in securing the narrow majority of fourteen votes, 348 deputies having voted for and 362 against the proposition. The Ministers are said to have resigned, to avoid unpleasant interpellations respecting their proceedings during the recess. They have, however, reserved to themselves the right of resuming office should circumstances render this proceeding necessary. For the moment one thing only appears tolerably certain—that the powers of Marshal MacMahon will be prolonged, and for the extreme period of ten years.

The first act of the Fusionists after the publication of the Count de Chambord's letter was to offer the Lieutenant-Général of the country to the Prince de Joinville, but the latter declined the proposition somewhat indignantly; and both the Count de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale have declined—for the present, at least—to meddle with political matters.

Until the result of the division in the Assembly became known the key of the situation was believed to be in the hands of the Bonapartists, just as it was on May 24. A dispute, however, had already arisen between the two parties apropos of the elections in the Aude, where M. Argence represents the Bonapartist cause and General Saussier that of the Republic. The Imperialists declare that the delegates of the Left formally promised them that M. Argence should not be opposed by any Republican candidate, and they are somewhat incensed at the sudden appearance of General Saussier at the eleventh hour. In the Manche the Republicans are represented by General Letellier-Valazé, an old friend of M. Thiers, who is almost certain to be returned by the electors.

Apropos of the part that the Generals are now playing

in political matters, General Carré de Bellemare, best known by his unlucky participation in the siege of Paris during the war of 1870, has been placed on the retired list, for having written a letter denying the sovereignty of the National Assembly. The General commanded a sub-division in the south of France, and, a few days before the Fusionist bubble burst, wrote to the Minister of War informing him that he had heard a faction of reactionary deputies were attempting to restore the Monarchy in the person of the Count de Chambord. The General expressed his opinion that the intrigue would fall to the ground; but asked the Minister to have him removed from his post in the event of its triumphing, as he was firmly resolved to serve no other Government than that of the Republic. General du Barail replied to this pronunciamento by placing him at once on the retired list; and Marshal MacMahon addressed an order of the day to the army calling attention to this grave act of insubordination, and expressing the hope that it would not be repeated. It is said that the General wrote the letter in question in reply to a circular from the Minister of War inviting him to abet the efforts of the Legitimist intriguers. More recently, General Chanzy has written a letter signifying his adhesion to the policy of the Left Centre.

A report drawn up by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, relative to the imposition of several new taxes and the increase of others already existing, has been published by the *Journal Officiel*. The Minister proposes to increase the taxes upon sugar, alcoholic liquors, salt, and the slow goods railway traffic; also to raise the duties upon judicial acts, commercial stamps, and cheques. He moreover suggests that a tax on candles, salts of soda, and mineral oils should be established. The deficit that these new impositions are required to meet amounts to nearly eight millions sterling.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues, and the sittings of Monday and Tuesday were remarkably animated. Colonel Dabsac, who was on MacMahon's Staff during the war, denied positively having been called upon in the night, between Aug. 25 and Aug. 26, to receive four despatches from Marshal Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon. But two police agents, named Rabasse and Miès, stood face to face with the Colonel in the witness-box, and declared they delivered him the despatches in question at the time stated by the prosecution. The scene was remarkably painful. The detectives flatly contradicted the Colonel over and over again, and entered into numerous details upon the matter. They said that a Lieutenant in his night shirt conducted them to the Colonel, who came out of his room also in his night-shirt. In corroboration of their statement they gave minute particulars concerning the interior of the house, which the Colonel himself admitted to be correct. The Duc d'Aumale proposed to subpoena the Lieutenant referred to, but it transpired that he is now in Burmah. On Tuesday Colonel Stoffel appeared before the Court. The same police agents asserted that they had brought him despatches from Marshal Bazaine, a statement which the Colonel indignantly denied, mentioning that they did not succeed in their attempt to reach Metz, and affirming that the only paper he received from them was a report relative to their unsuccessful mission. At the close of his evidence he turned towards the Government Commissioner and said, "I am accused of having suppressed a despatch," when the President stopped him by remarking that he could not open a discussion on a document relative to which he only appeared as a witness, and that, if he felt himself aggrieved by any statements in the report, his best answer would be the exactitude of his evidence. The Colonel instantly rejoined that as far as the report was concerned he shared the general opinion of the army, which was one of supreme contempt for the author, General Rivière. A scene of great excitement ensued, the Colonel was ordered to withdraw, the police agents were re-examined and repeated their evidence, and finally M. Stoffel was invited to retract the insulting expressions he had applied to the reporter. This he formally declined to do, whereupon a procès-verbal of the incident was drawn up, and the Government Commissioner gave notice that he reserved to himself the right of instituting criminal proceedings against the Colonel, who was placed under arrest just as he was leaving Trianon.

ITALY.

The financial crisis has become so severe as to necessitate appeals to the Government from the principal chambers of commerce. The reply given is that immediate steps will be taken to reimburse part of the thirty million lire drawn from the bank, and thereby increase its capability of granting discounts. To go beyond this, says the Minister of Commerce, would be to infringe the prerogative of Parliament.

Three convents in Rome were taken possession of on Wednesday by the Government. In one case objections were raised by the occupants, but they were not persisted in, and everywhere the officials were courteously received, in obedience, it is believed, to instructions from the Vatican. Several members of religious orders who, before departing from Rome, went to call on the Pope, were plainly told by his Holiness that the suppression of religious corporations such as theirs was a visitation of Providence on those bodies for having allowed corrupt manners to creep in among them. The sale by auction of the ecclesiastical property in the province of Rome began on Tuesday at Viterbo, and was attended with satisfactory results.

Father Secchi, of the order of Jesus, who retains the direction of the observatory at Rome, will receive from the Government much more extensive accommodation than he had, a salary of 10,000 lire annually, and two paid assistants.

GERMANY.

The mortal remains of King John of Saxony were deposited, on the 30th ult., in the tomb of the Saxon Monarchs, situated in the Royal Catholic Church, Dresden. Besides King Albert and Prince George of Saxony, there were present the German Crown Prince, representing the Emperor William; Prince Alfred of England, representing Queen Victoria; Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, as representative of the Emperor Francis Joseph; and the Grand Duke of Baden, the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Augustus of Coburg, the Prince of Schwarzburg, and the Princes of Reuss.

The Prussian Diet is convoked for the 12th inst. So far as has been ascertained, the elections of members to the Diet have resulted in the return of a vast majority of National Liberals.

Count Königsmarck, the Minister of Agriculture, has resigned his post. He is to be succeeded by Herr von Blanckenburg, one of the most intimate friends of Prince Bismarck.

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday week the Prussian Government resolved formally to summon the refractory Bishops to resign their offices. Bishop Reinkens has applied for official recognition to the Governments of Bavaria and Hesse.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the session of the Austrian Reichsrath in person on Wednesday. In the Speech from the Throne several important financial measures were promised, and also bills dealing with the relations between the Catholic Church and the State. Reference was made in terms of satisfaction to the results of the Exhibition, and to the visits of neighbouring Sovereigns to Vienna, which have increased

the pledges of peace and strengthened the influence of Austria. The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

With very little ceremony, the Vienna Exhibition was closed on Sunday. The singing of the National Anthem and a few responsive cheers from the crowd in the Prater marked the termination of an eventful season. The number of visitors to the Exhibition from the opening day to the close was 7,254,687, of whom 2,196,360 entered without payment.

CANADA.

By a Reuter's telegram from Ottawa of the 5th inst. we learn that, after a debate on the Address extending over eight sittings in the House of Commons, the Government, to avoid a direct vote of censure, has resigned, and Lord Dufferin has sent for Mr. Mackenzie to form a new Cabinet.

The international railway bridge connecting the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada with the American system was opened on Monday with appropriate ceremonies.

AMERICA.

Returns received up to the present time in New York show that the Republicans have sustained heavy losses in the State elections. The Republican candidates have been successful in Missouri, but in Kansas the case is doubtful.

The injurious effects of the financial crisis on the railway interest are beginning to manifest themselves. On Monday the names of ten defaulters in connection with railway speculation were announced on the New York Stock Exchange; and a Tuesday's telegram from the same city informs us that ten American railway companies have failed to pay the November interest on their bonds, which represent an aggregate capital of 30,000,000 dols.

INDIA.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Sir R. Temple and Mr. Chapman, arrived at Calcutta yesterday week. His Excellency at once conferred with the Lieutenant-Governor respecting the measures to be adopted to provide against distress in the districts which are threatened by famine. Meanwhile more cheering news comes from the famine-threatened districts of Bengal. Rain has fallen in several parts; and the railways have, at the request of the Government, lowered their rates for transport. Relief works will be begun wherever employment fails. The Viceroy has decided not to hold durbars, as was intended, at Agra and Lucknow. He will, however, visit both places, and receive the native princes and chiefs, but without being accompanied by large camps.

JAPAN.

Japanese politics are, it would seem, very unsettled, and much discontent accompanies the uncertainty. Important changes have been made in the Ministry at Jeddo, and Iwacura is acting as Prime Minister.

The Servian Ministry has been removed from office, and a new Cabinet has been formed.

The Belgian Monetary Commission has determined to adopt a gold standard.

Feiz Bey has been appointed Prefect of Stamboul, and has been replaced by Salim-Effendi as Director of Telegraphs.

The Dean of Natal, we learn by the Cape mail, has been committed for trial on a charge of erasing a name from a marriage register.

The cable between Vigo and Lisbon has been repaired, and communication is thus re-established between England, Portugal, Alexandria, and India.

It is announced from Rio that the Dundonald claims against the Brazilian Government have been arbitrated upon by the American and Italian Ministers. The gross amount of the award was nearly £40,000.

Commodore Commerell's family have received letters from the Cape as late as Oct. 9. They state that he had been able to leave his bed, and to sit for a short time in the drawing-room at Admiralty House.

At Amsterdam the Dutch have been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their Constitution. Many houses were decorated on Monday, and at night a banquet was held at the Palace of Industry.

There has been a large fire at Constantinople, in which forty houses were burnt down; and another at Auckland, in New Zealand, where property of the value of £60,000 has been destroyed.

Sub-Lieutenant M'Causland, of her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, having been killed by the natives on the east coast of Africa while cruising after slaves near Brava, boat-crews from the *Daphne* and the *Briton* have destroyed the village inhabited by the assailants of that officer, and killed several of the residents.

The movements in ships from the action of the waves have lately been the subject of able investigation by Mr. Froude and others, and a series of methodical observations on the subject has been made on board the ship *Norfolk*, just arrived in London from Melbourne, by the aid of self-registering instruments devised by Mr. Spencer Devereux, of Portland, Victoria.

The Peruvian Amazon Exploring Commission have made a report on their work. It dwells chiefly on the climate and the prevailing diseases on the banks of the several branches of the Amazon. Disease prevailed largely among the natives, both adults and children, through an extraordinary tendency to yield to a desire to eat earth. It was common also to find children of three years smoking, and not averse to native rum.

The report of the proceedings of the University of Melbourne for the year ending May, 1873, has been presented to the Parliament of Victoria. It appears from the report that during the year 428 candidates presented themselves for the matriculation examination, of whom 229 passed. Thirteen passed with credit, including two ladies. In the year 1871-2 there were 249 candidates, of whom 121 passed.

At the sitting of the International Tonnage Commission in Constantinople, on Tuesday, the motion brought forward by the Dutch delegate for maintaining the present English system of measurement was supported by all the members except the French and Russian, who abstained from voting. The former had previously entered a protest against the mode in which the subject had been discussed and withdrawn from the deliberations.

The *Journal of Applied Science* states that the Austrian Minister of Commerce has organised schools for glass-spinning in the principal seats of the glass manufacture in Bohemia according to the improved system of Brunnfert, of Vienna. Several years ago spun glass was introduced into certain woven articles in this country, to give lustre and brilliancy; but the combination was found to be unsatisfactory in many respects, chiefly from the brittleness of the glass. This defect would now appear to have been in a great measure surmounted. The spun threads, which are as fine as a filament of silk, are almost as soft and elastic, and the threads are woven into shawls, neckties, carpets, dresses, and many other articles.

CHANGES IN JAPAN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

It would be difficult to find in the history of any country a parallel to the recent revolution in Japan. The most radical changes have been made, and the wonderful transformation still goes on. The Tycoon, who was the visible representative of the Government, has been entirely done away with; the old feudal system of the Daimios has also been swept away. In place of their retainers, who formed the military power of the country, there is now an army drilled on the French system, and directly under the orders of the Mikado or his Government. Buddhism—whose votaries were as numerous as that of the Shintoo faith—has been disestablished, after having existed for more than a thousand years in the country. Religious toleration has been declared; but a Seventh Day of Rest is now the law. Telegraphic wires extend over the whole country; one line of railway is already in operation from Jedd to Yokohama, and another line is nearly finished from Kobé to Osaka, and these will be extended over the whole of Japan. The European almanack has been adopted; English timepieces are at the railway stations; the Roman alphabet is to be the written and printed character instead of the Chinese. In fact, everything European is being adopted, as fast as ships through the Suez Canal or from San Francisco can bring these novelties. No Eastern—and, it might be added, no Western—nation ever made such a sudden and complete change in their system as that which is now taking place in Nippon, which is the name by which the Japanese know the principal island of their own empire. The Mikado is now the real head of the Government; and, instead of being shrouded and invisible under the mystery of religious sanctity, he appears before the people, and officiates in public acts. In person he opened the first railway, and has received a deputation with an address from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. Rumour says that he has given up all the attractions of a large harem at Miako, the old capital of Japan, and lives at Jedd with his wife. All this contrasts strangely with the state of affairs at Pekin, as revealed in the details of the late marriage, the diplomatic relations between the Emperor and the representatives of the Western Powers, and the continued opposition to the introduction of telegraphs and railways into any part of China.

The first thing which arrests the eye of a visitor to any of the Japanese ports is the change of costume which has taken place. As yet the women have made no alteration in their old and picturesque dress, and some time must elapse before all the men can accomplish the change; but the number who have already, either partly or altogether, transformed themselves is very considerable. The great majority have only as yet managed to adopt one or two articles of European attire, and they present a striking, and at times even a laughable, appearance. Wideawake felt hats are in great demand—shipments of them cannot be made fast enough. When a Japanese dons one of them he seems to feel that he is far advanced in the new state of things. It was not the custom here to wear anything on the head: the crown was shaven, and the hair on the back was tied into a small queue and fixed with gum in some way, so that it projected forward on the crown. One of the first changes generally made is to grow the hair, and comb and brush it after the manner of the Europeans; having reached this point, the Japanese is ready for a hat. Wideawakes and Glengarry bonnets are the predominating styles. The Inverness cape is a great favourite, the reason being that it has loose, wide sleeves, something like their own old costume.

I send you a sketch which will illustrate the old and this new state of things. One figure represents the former costume untouched by any European influence. His easy-fitting coat of blue cotton has on its back some strange shapes or characters, looking like the heraldic blazoning of past times. His crown is shaven, and the small queue-like tuft has the appearance of a miniature cannon on the top. His legs are bare, and for shoes he has straw sandals. Contrast this man with the others in the picture. They are all sketched from life at Yokohama. The gentleman with the Glengarry has completely transformed himself, so much so that anyone would suppose him to be a European. He has an Albert chain, and a watch in his pocket—the probability is that he belongs to some of the Government offices in Yokohama. Another figure has the wideawake and a pair of shoes—both ends of the man are altered, but all between is Japanese. An older man may be seen in the picture; he has adopted the Inverness cape—this is in winter, and it is a warm article of costume—but he still retains the old mode of wearing the hair. The figure on the extreme right is a policeman. The force here are dressed in neatly-made black clothes, of a military cut, the shoulder straps suggesting that it is after an American model. The hat, although black in colour, is evidently copied from the Indian topé. The female figures, as before stated, are as yet unchanged; but there are rumours of the ladies belonging to some of the better classes of Japanese society, that they are making inquiries into the mysteries of European ladies' attire; and if the wonderful changes which have taken place are pursued, there is little doubt as to the fate of the picturesque costume of the Japanese women. French fashions now rule among the harems of Stamboul, and it will not be long till it is the same at Jedd.

In passing through the inland sea the steamer stops at Kobé. We went on shore there, and saw the new line of railway being made to Osaka. It is now well advanced, and is to be opened this year. In a walk through the place I came upon a sketch which is characteristic of the present era of change in Japan. It was a Japanese trying on his first pair of boots. It is told of a celebrated Eastern traveller that he tried to pass himself off as an Arab and a follower of the Prophet. He was of a dark complexion—the tropical sun had burnt his skin; a dress bought in the bazaars of Cairo completed the disguise. His knowledge of Arabic was perfect, and his pronunciation of its strange guttural sounds was beyond the chance of fault-finding. He could go through all the prayers, with the many changes of position, in the most orthodox manner. He was well up in Mohammedan theology, and could make most appropriate quotations from the Koran on all occasions. Under such circumstances, he considered himself secure from detection; but one day an Arab pointed to his toes and told him he was a Frank and must have worn boots, and, putting his own foot forward, the truth of his words became evident. A foot that has never had a shoe on it has the toes spreading outward like a fan. All Europeans have their toes squeezed upon one another in proportion to the tightness of the boots they may have worn. This will convey an idea of the struggle a Japanese has to get on his first pair of boots, and the pain he must have in his toes till he gets accustomed to them. Japanese shoes—I mean those formerly worn—ought rather to be called clogs or pattens. They are of wood, and made to raise the feet about two or three inches above the ground. When stockings are worn they only reach to the ankles, and have a separate space for the big toe; this admits the straps of the clogs, which pass up between the big toe and the one next to it. The strap divides, one part going behind on each side of the foot, and by this simple means the clog is held on. It will be seen from this that the toes, like those of the Arab, have not been "cribbed, cabined, and

confined." The Illustration shows the change which is taking place, and one may easily prophesy the introduction of a new form of disease into Japan as a result; corns are a certainty.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The great Universal Exhibition of 1873 has ceased to live. The closing ceremony—if it may be termed—occurred yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and was of the simplest character. The Archduke Carl Ludwig, standing with one of his brothers, Baron Schwarzenberg, and the leading functionaries connected with the Exhibition, on the steps of the south portal, solemnly declared the Wiener Weltausstellung to be now ended; three military bands stationed close by struck up the national anthem, the people cheered vociferously, and a few hours later the hundred and one entrances to the gorgeous Palace of the Prater closed on the public for the last time.

It remains for us to describe the Oriental courts of the Industrial Palace, and to call attention to the more striking annexes which throng the grounds, and thereby close our account of the most gigantic exhibition which the world has ever seen, as well as the most perfect. While describing the Turkish section, last week, I neglected to call attention to the Sultan's treasure-house, an iron kiosk with massive folding-doors of the same material, and imposing flights of stone steps, standing in an open court between the two corner pavilions which finish off the Exhibition buildings to the south-east. The chief object of the wonderful collection (valued at £8,000,000 sterling) which will be found inside is unquestionably the far-famed throne of Nadir Shah, of oval shape, standing on four massive legs, and more resembling a short couch than a throne. It is made of lemon-wood, with a gold rim 6 in. in height running round it, the whole surface being covered with garlands of flowers and arabesques in pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Hanging above the throne is the chain-armour and Persian helmet of Mourad I Ghazi, the first of the European Sultans, the clasps, armlets, and gauntlets of the former being exquisitely chased, and inlaid with gold and precious stones, while the latter has its turban of muslin and cloth of gold, secured by a magnificent clasp of diamonds and rubies, in the centre of which flashes a sapphire of the size of a pigeon's egg. There are, moreover, numerous jars, dishes, and flasks, in old Chinese and Japanese porcelain, in jade, crystal, silver, and gold, the latter all richly ornamented with precious stones; after which come the swords, shields, and battleaxes, displayed in a handsome case to the right of the entrance. Every one of these weapons would be a treasure to any collection, for they have all belonged to one or another celebrated Sultan. There is the blade of old Damascus black steel which Timur the Lame once wielded, and a scimitar with a dingy hilt of yellowish ivory which belonged to Mahomet II., the famous conqueror of Constantinople. Then there are helmets adorned with rubies and turquoise, shields with diamond studs, poniards with emerald handles, golden quivers and golden saddle-cloths resplendent with jewels, and breast-pieces and bridles ornamented with coral and lapis lazuli.

The transition from Turkey to Egypt is readily effected. The ancient kingdom of the Pharaohs makes, however, no striking display in the Industrial Palace itself, the Khedive's commission having seemingly neglected this portion of their exhibition to secure the success of the wonderful palace and mosque erected in the park. The display within the Palace mainly consists of natural products, among which cereals and cotton are exhibited in profusion. There are also several stands of quaintly-shaped, bright-coloured pottery, some exquisite Oriental furniture, costumes, and jewellery, a model of the Isthmus of Suez, a lifelike portrait of the Viceroy, together with a curious series of costumed figures representing every caste and class of Egyptian society.

Proceeding westwards from Egypt, we enter the transverse gallery where Tunis and Morocco have their display. In the Tunisian section we encounter an extremely curious collection of Carthaginian coins and medals, dating not merely from the days of Hannibal, but almost from the foundation of the great African Republic. Then come shattered bas-reliefs and fragments of statues removed from the ruins over which Marius mourned, and to which succeed a brilliant display of carpets, silks, and shawls of much the same character as those displayed in the Turkish court. In the centre of the Tunisian gallery rises a kind of Mauresque pavilion, with curious little diamond-paned, latticed windows, representing the interior of a rich Tunisian's drawing-room. The furniture, which is painted red and profusely gilded, is remarkably heavy and of a very primitive shape. Trophies of arms, vases, and pipes decorate this saloon, in which three costumed figures, in the act of taking coffee, are seated.

The Emperor of Morocco has contributed some marvellous saddles, covered with cloth of gold and enriched with precious stones, to the court where his subjects make their semi-barbaric display. The latter, which resembles in many respects the Tunisian show, comprises some very handsome firearms, the stocks of which are inlaid with silver and incrusted with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. In front of the Morocco court will be found the gallery reserved for Persia. There is every reason to believe that the Shah at his visit was highly discontented when he compared the display made by his commission with that of even the smaller European Powers. Excepting her carpets, which are marvels of taste and beauty, and are unsurpassed by any nation in the world, Persia shows nothing particularly striking. Her silks are of no great account, her metalwork is inferior to that of other Oriental States, and her porcelain and pottery will certainly not bear comparison with those of China and Japan.

The Chinese exhibition is the result of the joint efforts of Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs of Hong-Kong, and Chevalier von Overbeck, the Chinese-Austrian Consul. The display made by the latter, which consists of silks, porcelain, and every variety of fancy articles and nick-nack, forms a kind of native bazaar, and the presence of a few Chinamen alone is wanting to convey the impression that one is in the Celestial Empire itself. Mr. Hart's collection has been very carefully arranged, and is accompanied by a catalogue, which is, in reality, a series of elaborate notes illustrating the different objects exhibited. Besides innumerable China vases, plates, dishes, and the like, one finds here specimens of coal, pig-iron, straw plaits for summer hats (largely exported to America), with samples of the fine clay—wonderfully soft to the touch, and rubbing off like light white soap upon the fingers—employed in the porcelain manufacture. Next come spirits made of millet and rice, and an exhaustive assortment of the native pharmacopœia, containing, among other sovereign specifics, toads and lizards and beetles and spiders. Here, too, one finds some genuine breechloaders, rifles as well as field-guns—one of the latter as large as a six-pounder, and of a type dating probably several centuries back.

Upon entering the Japanese court, the eye is immediately struck by a monster dolphin in brass, with his tail swaying

in the air and his head plunging beneath the blue calico waves artistically arranged around. Suspended from the roof hang a couple of gigantic lanterns, covered with eccentric designs, and easily mistakeable for balloons. Behind the dolphin stands a lacquered cabinet, wrought in ebony and ivory, and inlaid with exquisitely minute plaques of gold and silver; while in front of the latter are some rudely-carved figures, supposed to simulate horses, to which bridles and saddles of quaint design have been adjusted. Beside them stand a couple of grim Japanese warriors, armed with swords and shields, and attired in suits of armour. At no great distance off hang towels and handkerchiefs bordered with imitation coral branches, an old specialty of the country, and admirably illustrative of the elaborate character of the workmanship which the Japanese bestow on their commonest articles. The walls of the court are covered with coloured sketches of great originality, in some of which strange-looking fishes are disporting themselves in water, while in others flights of birds stream through the air, the easy movement of their pinions being admirably indicated. Monkeys with comical faces, turkeycocks and gamecocks swaggering in their seraglios, horses that vaguely resemble giraffes, and pug-dogs with hideous human countenances figure in some of these sketches, all of which indicate a strong sense of the ludicrous on the part of the artists who designed them.

In the centre of the gallery is the porcelain, comprising some beautiful specimens of the so-called Satsuma ware, the characteristics of which are a soft ivory glaze, with minute waving lines and admirably realistic flowers. Next comes the Kago ware (with tints of brilliant red, and handles formed of elephants' heads with pendent trunks), the vases and tazzas of which are plentifully adorned with lizards crawling up the sides among waving foliage and interlacing boughs, and dragons curling themselves up as if about to spring upon their unsuspecting prey. The specimens of metal-work—the intricate repoussé of which must have demanded incalculable labour—are alike artistic and elaborate. Bronze vases, jars, cabinets, coffins, incense-burners, models of pagodas, and figures of grinning demons abound on every side; and the display of many-hued silks and delicately-embroidered stuffs of endless variety of pattern is not only extensive, but remarkably beautiful as well.

Leaving the Japanese section, and issuing from the eastern doorway of the palace, decorated with statues of Art and Science, one finds oneself in face of the Fine-Arts Pavilion, where countless chefs-d'œuvre, contributed by all the nations of Europe, are displayed, and the mere enumeration of which would require a volume. The British gallery, though small, contains several splendid examples of dead, and numerous admirable specimens contributed by living artists. France, however, carries off the palm. Whoever has visited the Paris Salon of late years will recognise many of the finest works exhibited in the French gallery at Vienna, which occupies one third of the entire annex. One of the attractions of the collection is undoubtedly Meissonier's "Charge de Cuirassiers," unfortunately in an unfinished state, but of which the composition is remarkably bold and the execution at once vigorous and minute. Austria displays many excellent works, and Germany contributes the best examples of her various schools, the place of honour being accorded to "The Triumph of Germanicus," a grand allegorical composition, which, in spite of its faults, has much to commend it to our admiration.

As for the annexes which stud the park, their name is legion. In that part of the grounds facing the south portal one finds the bureaux of the Imperial Commission, and the post and telegraph offices, together with the jury pavilion and the one set aside for the Imperial family. The latter, of which you have already published a representation, comprises a vestibule and four salons, the one reserved for the Empress being remarkably elegant. The carpets are blue, woven in gold, the ceilings, doors, and panels are white and gold, and nothing can be lighter and more delicate in effect. To the left of the south portal will be found several huge Austrian beerhalls and restaurants, an Hungarian "Weinhaus," an American bar, a Swedish school, a Swiss confectionery, a Gothic mausoleum, and the pavilions of the Prince of Monaco and of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the popular Viennese newspaper. Turning eastwards, one comes upon the Italian and Russian restaurants, the Russian pavilion, the restaurant of the Frères Provençaux, the Austrian savings bank, the Styrian Weinhaus, and the Indian wigwam—the two latter being hidden in a picturesque forest glade. A few steps further and we reach the Place Mozart, the most popular corner of the grounds. Here are the Viceroy of Egypt's palace and mosque, with their towering minarets and lemon-coloured cupolas, embellished with streaks of red; and here is the so-called Music Hall, where, when the weather was warm, Strauss's orchestra used to perform the "Schönen blauen Donau" and other popular airs of an afternoon, amid thunders of applause. Close to the Viceroy's pavilion is the Japanese village, with its funny little temples and houses, and its garden, through which runs a tiny little rivulet spanned by a rustic bridge; the banks of which are adorned with some curious artificial rockwork and grotesque Japanese monsters in bronze and stone. Not far off is the Moorish villa, facing which stands the Shah of Persia's pavilion, surmounted by the conventional Lion and Sun, its front, formed of coloured glass mosaic in Mr. Defries's most approved style, scintillating all the colours of the rainbow whenever the sun ventured out from behind the clouds. Near at hand are the Turkish bazaar, the Turkish dwelling-house, and the Oriental Club, where the Viennese delighted to sip real Mocha and smoke Macedonian tobacco out of Oriental pipes.

In the rear of the Fine-Art Annex are a variety of peasants' houses, with low slanting roofs, well weighted with stones. The Tyrol, Styria, Cracovia, and Hungary—all the provinces of Austria, in fact—are represented here. Beside the hovel of the Ruthene peasant of Eastern Galicia, with its scanty primitive furniture and stiff pictures of saints, is the chalet of the Vorarlberg, with its carved façade and projecting eaves and gables; next come the substantial residence of the Saxon peasant of Transylvania, looking with its rose-coloured walls and green shutters, more like a small town house than a village dwelling; and the low, thatched homestead of the Szeckler, such as one finds on the outskirts of the Carpathians towards Moldavia.

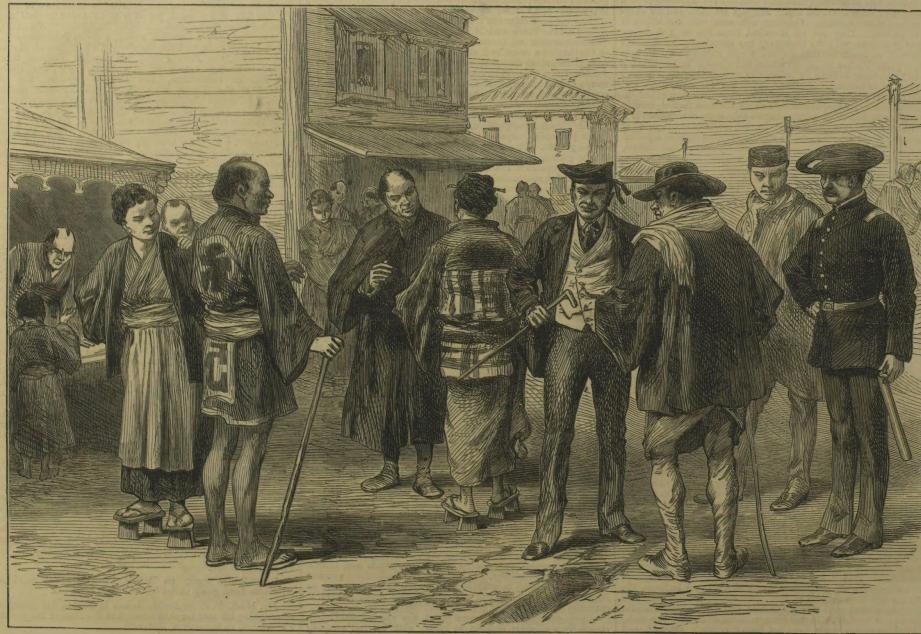
The more important structures on the northern side of the Exhibition, which include the British pavilion, the German annexes, Prince Schwarzenberg's chalet, the western and eastern agricultural halls, innumerable restaurants and bierhalls, and several highly-interesting exhibitions of mining and forest industrial products, which have been previously alluded to. Behind the machinery hall are a multitude of gas-factories, boiler-houses, railway pavilions and cloak-rooms, and other constructions having greater claims to utility than adornment.

Seven ships were, on Tuesday evening, prevented at Aberdeen from going to sea by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Miall, M.P. for Bradford, has intimated his intention of resigning his seat for that borough at the close of the present Parliament, on account of ill-health.



THE SURRENDER OF KHLVA.—FROM A DRAWING BY A RUSSIAN OFFICER.



SKETCHES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: THE OLD AND THE NEW, OR CHANGE OF COSTUME IN JAPAN.



SKETCHES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: THE FIRST PAIR OF BOOTS.

The Extra Supplement.

"BIDE A WEE!"

The humorous little scene of a boy with a dog, which Mr. Fyfe has imagined in this amusing picture, makes an appeal to our recognition of the fellow-feeling between mankind and the companionable domestic animals. This is nowhere shown in a more emphatic manner, than when they feed in turn out of one and the same dish. But the office of apportioning their respective shares belongs of right to the human porridge-eater, as the more rational creature and the proper host on this occasion, master of their simple meal. "Bide a wee!" he says in good Scotch talk, with his finger uplifted in gentle admonition, to the impatient collie that stands ready for a joyful lick at the milky mess in his half-emptied bowl. We are pleased to see them such trusty friends, and we hope there is enough for the hungry appetite of both. Next, indeed, to being well fed, a boy needs to be warmly and decently clothed; and we cannot but hope that this Scottish laddie will be supplied with a new pair of trousers before his next public appearance on the painter's canvas.

THE SURRENDER OF KHIVA.

It will be remembered that the Russian military expedition, commanded by General Kaufmann, against the Tartar principality of Khiva, in Central Asia, was attended by one special newspaper correspondent, who served the *New York Herald*. We are indebted to that gentleman, Mr. MacGahan, for placing at our disposal a sketch taken on the spot by a Russian officer, which shows the actual scene at the surrender of the town in May last. This sketch represents the entry of General Kaufmann into the Grand Place before the palace of the Khan. The large tower to the left is constructed of brick, enamelled outside with a kind of terra-cotta, almost as smooth as porcelain, and beautifully designed in a brilliant sky-blue, with dark green, purple, and brown, on a white ground, having a very beautiful effect. It is from the top of this tower that the people are called to prayer, and here, every evening at sunset, may be heard the "Oh yes! it is He: God is great! there is no god but God!" of the Mussulmans. The gate in the middle is the door of the palace, which extends from the large tower to the old tower on the right. This is a kind of watch-tower, and forms a corner of the harem, of which it overlooks all the courts, entries, and walls; it is always occupied by one or two sentinels of the Khan. It affords a view, indeed, of the whole city. The building behind the grand tower is a new Medressah, built of very good brick, which makes some pretension to architectural beauty, as does also the mosque, on the left of which a part of the dome is seen. In the middle foreground, where are the native figures, is the entry to another Medressah opposite the palace, not seen in the design. The two smaller towers behind and a little to the right of the palace gate or door flank on each side the grand hall of state, or vestibule, one whole side of which opens to the north into the grand court of the palace. It is here that the Khan transacts his business of State, and immediately behind it is the room containing his treasures. The palace is entirely constructed of mud. It is windowless, and full of dark rooms and corridors. The medresses and mosques have far more architectural merit than this palace.

THE MAGAZINES.

The strength of the *Cornhill* consists this month in the miscellaneous essays, though the interest of "Zelda's Fortune" is well sustained, and many readers will admire the hard, cynical cleverness of "Young Brown." With considerable wit, the author has too little geniality to be a humourist, and the pleasantry of his impersonation of a clergyman of the old school in Dr. Porte's is too laboured to be agreeable. The most important contribution is decidedly the very interesting article on the "Farmers' Granges" of the United States—the combination by means of which the western farmers are endeavouring to gain the control of the Legislature, and to coerce the railway companies into carrying agricultural produce at cheaper rates. The relation of corporate bodies like railway companies to the State is evidently coming forward as the paramount question of the day in America. When we read of corn being actually used as fuel, from the impracticability of taking it to market at a remunerative price, it is impossible not to feel the greatest sympathy for the producer, whose cause, in fact, is equally that of the European consumer. At the same time, the movement appears to have occasioned a dangerous tampering with the faith of public contracts, and to have developed a hostility to the rights of property surprising on the part of so conservative and law-abiding a class as the American agriculturists. It may be hoped that they will eventually perceive that the protective system is at the bottom of most of their grievances. "Growth and Decay of Mind" is a very interesting study on the capability of the mind to assimilate new ideas after a certain period, and on the phenomena of "unconscious cerebration." The writer of "Pope as a Moralist" seasonably directs attention to the soundness and frequent sublimity of Pope's ethical teaching, in no respect diminished by the revelations recently made respecting some questionable passages in his private conduct. "The Public Schools Again" is an able indirect plea for the masters' side in the recent controversy respecting the proposed enhancement of fees at Eton. The writer, however, indulges in mere generalities, and shrinks from bringing the question to the conclusive test of figures.

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, fully maintains its liveliness and variety, although the interest of the situation, *reculante pour mieux sauter*, has been temporarily suffered to abate. Mr. Rowsell's suggestions on the Civil Service will command great weight, from the ability and experience of the author no less than from his candour and impartiality. Some light is thrown on the question of temporary appointments to writerships by the revelation that Government—by its own *laches*, no doubt—has engaged the wrong class of men, and naturally, though inequitably, kicks on finding itself saddled with claims from which it had fancied itself exempt. The suggestion that appointments to inferior grades should be left to the discretion of heads of departments will, we believe, command the assent of all practically acquainted with the administration of the service. "Spanish Life and Character" is the first of what promises to be a very attractive series of papers on phases of human life always picturesque, and whose picturesqueness is at present enhanced by the relaxation of restraint incident to a period of anarchy. Mr. W. Simpson contributes a brief but pregnant paper on the strange jargon known as "pigeon English," which, adducing the partly parallel instance of Hindustani, he seriously considers destined to become the *lingua franca* of the Celestial Empire. The dialects of the various provinces are, it appears, mutually unintelligible, and there is a fine chance for a speech distinguished by concise energy, however deficient in the niceties of grammatical refinement. A version of Longfellow's "Excelsior" (Sino-anglice "topside galow") affords an amusing specimen of the elegancies and capabilities of this language of the future.

Fraser opens with an essay on Jonathan Edwards by Mr. Leslie Stephen. The combination in this great writer of the sternest Calvinism and tenders mysticism, of inflexible logic and palpable inconsistency, render his intellectual character very difficult to delineate. Mr. Stephen, however, is probably correct in maintaining that his natural affinities were with the system of Spinoza. Mr. F. W. Newman contests the Homeric authorship of the "Odyssey"—not on the weighty critical grounds which he might have assigned, but on that of the moral inferiority of the hero to the Ulysses of the "Iliad." We confess we see little weight in this objection. The circumstances of the two actions are dissimilar, and in each case the poet is not to be conceived as creating a character, but as working upon a traditional pattern, determined by the nature of a sequence of incidents not invented by himself. "St. Symeon Salos" is an amusing account of a madman, or more probably scoundrel, who has found his way into the calendar through an oversight of Cardinal Baronius, and of whom—Papal infallibility having indorsed the error—there is now no getting rid. What adds insult to injury is that he is not only a scandal to the Latin Church, but a scandalous Greek. Part 2 of the essay on the Indian Civil Service is devoted to an accurate description and a well-merited eulogium of the labours and services of that body. "Sissipara" is a gorgeous picture of the scenery of the Koondah range, in Southern India.

Blackwood continues "The Parisians," and has a short separate story in its own peculiar vein, "The Missing Bills: an Unsolved Mystery." It is a tale of the supernatural, in which, however, the artifice of construction is somewhat too apparent. "Temper" is a pleasing and sensible essay. In a disquisition on the Government and the Education Bill, the writer admits the Act of 1870 to be a very fair one—an admission which would hardly have been made if it had been supposed that the Administration intended to adhere to it. The tone of his lucubration, however, is milder than usual, and evidently hints at that alliance of the Conservatives and the old Whigs recommended in the recent remarkable article in the *Quarterly*.

The *Contemporary Review* has many interesting papers. Mr. Montague Cookson—an exception for the present to the usual Conservatism of lawyers in large practice—depicts the contrast of the spurious Conservative reaction with the substantially Liberal tendencies of the age in a manner which will not gratify the eulogists of the former. The Rev. O. Shipley's essay on confession and the Bishops should admonish the latter right reverend personages how, from the force of habit or other causes, they indulge in pious platitudes in the discussion of matters of business. On the strength of some expressions of this kind Mr. Shipley very ingeniously makes them out to have recognised the principle of auricular confession. In an acute criticism on Butler's "Analogy," the Rev. John Hunt points out the limited scope of that celebrated treatise, even in the contemplation of the author himself. There are a very favourable critique of Mr. Buchanan's poems, a very severe one of Ouida's novels, and an account of the present condition of ecclesiastical affairs in Holland, where a reaction seems to have set in towards moderate Calvinism.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains a very important paper by Mr. J. G. Fitch, formerly an inspector of schools, in reply to the statistics adduced by Mr. Payne, and employed by Mr. Morley, to demonstrate the deficiencies of our educational system. Mr. Fitch shows that these are to a large extent fallacious, and powerfully enforces the duty of all friends of public education to accept the present system as a settlement of difficulties in principle, and to labour for its completion by the general establishment of school boards and the application of compulsion. It is, indeed, imperative that this advice should be acted upon, now that the growth of a determination to keep down the educational rate at any cost is making itself so unpleasantly apparent. Mr. Galt's discussion of "The Purchase of the Railways by the State" appears, on the whole, favourable to the project. Mr. Herbert Spencer offers cogent, if not always convincing, arguments on behalf of some of his opinions which have been impugned; and there are three good literary papers—Mr. Brodribb's essay on Plutarch's ethical writings; Mr. Myers's cordial but not indiscriminating tribute of admiration to Mr. Jebb's powers as a translator of English poetry into the classical languages; last, and principally, Mr. Symonds's "Popular Songs of Tuscany," with exquisite renderings of compositions which affect the mind as music, colours, and perfume affect the senses.

The *Month*'s article on the Tien-Tsin massacre raises the difficult question how far European Governments are bound to protect nuns and other persons individually worthy of sympathy and esteem, but whose misguided superstition, indulged with utter recklessness of all secular considerations, is continually threatening to involve the protecting Power in proceedings incompatible with its feelings of humanity and justice. There is nothing else of much interest in the number, except an anti-Bismarckian review of General La Marmora's pamphlet.

The spirited novel, "Mr. Carington," appears nearing its termination in *St. Pauls*, where the humours of the "Cynic," under his various disguises, are perhaps becoming somewhat tedious from repetition. There is real depth of reflection in the Hon. Roden Noel's essay on Byron, chiefly in the moral aspects of his genius; and there is exquisite pathos and delicacy in a seemingly insignificant scrap of verse from the Norwegian poet and novelist Björnstjerne Björnson.

The most important among the miscellaneous excerpts of the *Transatlantic* is the reply, copied from the "Galaxy," of Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy in President Lincoln's Administration, to some remarks in Mr. Adams's funeral oration on Mr. Seward, in which Mr. Lincoln was compared unfavourably with the latter. No competent judge, we believe, will question that, whatever the inferiority of the President to his versatile secretary in the extent of knowledge and the amenities of diplomatic intercourse, he far surpassed him in all the essential qualifications of a statesman. In *Temple Bar* we have chiefly to notice the continuation of Major Melville's fiction, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* those of the lively novels of Mr. Hatton and Mr. Baker Hopkins. *Tinsley*, *Belgravia*, and the *Argosy* are fairly entertaining, without special features. We learn with much regret from a paper in *London Society* that the beautiful frescoes executed some years since by Mr. Rossetti and his friends at the hall of the Oxford Union Society are in danger of perishing, from the unwillingness of the society to expend the trifling sum required to ensure their preservation. The statement seems incredible.

We have also to acknowledge Good Words, the Monthly Packet, the Victoria Magazine, Once a Week, the Sunday Magazine, the St. James's Magazine, and Cassell's Magazine.

The winter session of the Edinburgh School of Medicine was begun, on Monday, by a lecture from Dr. G. W. Balfour.

A movement is on foot in Dublin, at the instance of the Royal Dublin Society, to introduce a system of electro-sympathetic clocks, one standard clock for the city being maintained in the Royal Dublin Society, correct within the fraction of a second by a daily signal from Greenwich.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There is a palpable effort to rally the Liberal party round the Government. Some subordinate, and at least one Cabinet Minister, as well as some stanch adherents of the Administration, have been vehement in its defence. At Bristol there has been high political festival, extending over two or three soirees, so-called; and, besides the presence of the members for that ancient city, incursions were made into it by Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. Chichester Fortescue. The place of honour on the first occasion was given to the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, who everybody knows is a very rising young statesman. Indeed, when he was an independent Liberal member, he was very buoyant, he scattered his criticisms so thickly and so effectively, that it became a matter of prime importance to muzzle so brilliant a skirmisher on the flank of the Government. One day, therefore, probably to the surprise of the "irreconcilables" (as they are sometimes called) below the gangway, Mr. Winterbotham accepted the office he now holds. His capacity for that function was not doubtful, and therein he has fulfilled every expectation. There has been no occasion since he came into office in which the exigencies of party debate required that all the speaking power of the Ministry should be put forward, so that he has not shown in the House whether his accession has been thorough. He came, however, to Bristol lately, whether personally or in his character as representative he had, on the face of it, no call, and therefore it can only be supposed that he was obeying a mandate which seems to have gone forth to likely subordinate officials to present themselves on provincial platforms and cry aloud the virtues and good deeds of the Ministry. It appears as if it was his cue to reconcile the recalcitrant Nonconformists, and in merely presenting himself as the advocate of Ministers he did a great part of his task. For did he not evince in his own person that it was possible for a Dissenter and an adherent of secular education to believe in and belong to the Government? Perhaps, however, there was a little see-saw in his speech, inevitable in one like him, who had suffered himself to be snatched from the depths of Parliamentary independence; but, on the whole, he did his work effectively. Perhaps he was exhibiting a process that was going on in his own mind when he said that Dissenters who kept their carriages often disappeared from the ranks of Dissent. Nothing could be more stanch to the Government than Mr. Morley was on this occasion, and as a representative Nonconformist his terse, emphatic utterances were significant. But the gem of the evening was the speech of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson. No one can see this able and excellent gentleman without feeling sure that he is genial and hearty; but it must be confessed that he has not hitherto in the House given reason to believe that he was possessed of the gift of humour in no ordinary degree. His address at Bristol abounded with fun, but the fun all went to the serious purpose in hand, which was a defiance to the alleged Conservative reaction and a challenge to the issue of a general election. Why should not Mr. Hodgson give the House a taste of the quality which he showed on this occasion to the Bristolians? As to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, one is so accustomed to his quiet emphasis as a speaker, that it was a surprise to find him showing hot blood and literally blazing with indignation as he commented on the accusation against the Government of "plundering and blundering."

If the conjecture hazarded above, that there is a scheme for the defence of the Government by means of subordinates on platforms, be correct, it may well be said that the Attorney-General has performed his allotted portion of the duty with a will. All through a recent address of his at Exeter one traces the spirit which pervaded the first sentences of his speech for the defence in the original trial in the Tichborne case. Then, as now, he evinced that his eloquence is not always honeyed, and that in the quality of what may be called argumentative sarcasm he is far from deficient. Apart from an elaborate examination of every act of the present Government since it has been in office, in which he eulogised here and excused there, one point which he made was notable. He urged with vigour that there was only one obstacle to liberal measures in Parliament, and that was Lord Cairns. The depiction of that noble and learned Lord was at once heavily depreciatory and flattering. He was allowed to be a power so great that the Government could not cope with him, while the Tory party, a majority of them against their will, were subservient to him. Illustrating this by a reference to certain proceedings of the learned Lord last Session, it was shown that, by means of a number of usually torpid voting machines called Conservative peers, Lord Cairns (to whom many uncomplimentary epithets were applied) could stop legislation which had been either approved or improved by his party in the Commons at his pleasure. It is a long time now to the Session of Parliament, but it is probable that the memory of the noble and learned Lord in question will serve him to carry this portraiture of himself to that period; when, if no retort comes, why then the generality of that portion of mankind which has any knowledge of Lord Cairns will have mistaken their man.

At length Mr. Baxter has spoken to his constituents on the topics of the day; and it may be ventured to say that no member of the Government has proved a better friend than he has. It is obvious that he has no other than the utmost sympathy for the Ministry as a body; and that the only exception is Mr. Lowe. Nothing can be more clear than that he resigned in order to cause a reconstruction of the Government which would operate especially in the department of the Exchequer, which, under certain auspices, had produced the tax on matches. But Mr. Baxter was not severe even upon that department; he only rejoiced over its purgation, to procure which he had not hesitated to resign an office which he adorned. The tone of his speech was more gentle, it was less critical, than that of last year, when he doubtless was chafing under the sinister influences, from which he has now freed himself; and of a surety it will work more effectively as a defence of the Ministry than if it had been delivered when he was Secretary to the Treasury, who might have been presumed to be speaking to order.

A weak invention of the enemies of the Cardwellian régime in the Army has been distinctly refuted. No doubt the wish was father to the thought when Sir Henry Storks was supposititiously relegated from the War Office to the Embassy at Vienna, for the opponents of army reform know that the moving spirit, the invigorating influence of the department, would be removed with him, and Cardwellism would become shadowy and ineffective. At Ripon, the other day, Sir Henry Storks gave check to the hopes engendered by the report of his removal, and assurance that he would continue his efforts "to make the Army of England a national army instead of that of a class," for that is the phrase which is used by the adherents of the Government when they are enumerating its merits to sympathetic audiences. Perhaps, though it is doubtless inseparable from his position, Sir Henry Storks is rather an optimist when he is speaking of the condition of the Army; for how could he expect anybody to believe in a satisfactory state of things if he did not, with that delightful air of candour and that precision of speech which are characteristic of him, avow his own belief therein?

Fortifying the notion of an organised scheme for the defence of the Government, there is to be found Mr. Shaw Lefevre doing his best possible in that way before his constituents at Reading. To be sure, it was done in a sidelong manner, because the gathering at which he spoke was not a political one. He spoke cheerfully and confidently of the Navy, which he ought to be presumed (and really, judging from his departmental speeches in the House, the presumption is not a very violent one), as Secretary to the Admiralty, to know something about; while he excused the Ashantee war with an elaboration which was suspicious of a lurking sense of the absence of strength in his case.

MUSIC.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society commenced its new season, on Thursday week, with a performance of Handel's "Theodora," an oratorio that had been ignored here for more than a century until revived in June last, when it was given at the Hanover-square Rooms—the solos by amateurs. The performance of last week was on a far grander scale, the executants, vocal and instrumental, having numbered nearly 1200. The oratorio was first produced in 1750, having preceded by about two years the composer's final great work of the kind, "Jephthah." That Handel himself esteemed it highly is proved by his recorded remark, in answer to the question whether he did not consider the grand chorus in "The Messiah" as his masterpiece. "No," said he, "I think the chorus 'He saw the lovely youth,' at the end of the second part in 'Theodora,' far beyond it." This chorus was given at one of the Handel festival performances at the Crystal Palace in 1868; and the well-known air, "Angels ever bright and fair," also from "Theodora," has long been a favourite piece at concerts. With the exception of a few extracts, however, "Theodora" was ignored here, as already said, for more than a century. Its revival now is a matter of great interest, and it is to be hoped that the work will find frequent repetitions. On Thursday week it had all the advantages of the vast means brought to bear on its execution at the Royal Albert Hall, the choruses having been given with fine effect, particularly "And draw a blessing down," "Go, gen'rous, pious youth," "Venus laughing from the skies," "He saw the lovely youth," "How strange their ends!" and the final movement. That the solo pieces were generally well rendered the names of the principal singers will sufficiently indicate. Among the most effective airs were those assigned to the character of Theodora, "Angels ever bright" having been especially applauded in its delivery by Madame Otto-Alvsleben, who was also greatly successful in "Fond, flatt'ring world," "With darkness deep," "O, that I on wings could rise!" and "The pilgrim's home." The contralto airs of Didimus were sung by Miss Julia Elton; those of Irene by Miss Dones, each of whom was much applauded—the first in "King Heaven" and "Sweet rose and lily"; the other lady in "Bane of virtue," "As with rosy steps," "Defend her, Heaven!" and "Lord, to Thee each night and day." Mr. Cummings gave the solo music of Septimus with much effect, particularly the important air, "Though the honours;" and Mr. Thurley Beale displayed a resonant bass voice in "Go, my faithful soldier," "Wide spread his name," and other portions of the music belonging to the character of Valens. Mr. Barnby conducted with judgment and care; and Dr. Stainer rendered valuable aid at the organ. The oratorio was given with Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's skilfully-written additional accompaniments. At the second concert, on Thursday next, each of St. Matthew's "Passion Music" is to be performed.

Five of the new series of Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace have now taken place. At that of last week M. Félicien David's ode symphony, "The Desert," was produced for the first time here. It was in 1844 that this work was brought out, at the Paris Conservatoire, where David had been a student; and it was the result of his journeys in Eastern countries, his impressions of which, especially of the wild character of Arab music, are conveyed with some occasional vividness and force, but surrounded with diffuseness of form and monotony of style. There are occasional bold effects in the choral writing, with some piquant instrumentation in the orchestral accompaniments, the weakest portions of the work being the incidental tenor solos. These were sung—under the evident disadvantage of illness—by Mr. Pearson, who was much applauded in the "Song of Night." The choruses were well rendered by 200 male voices of the Crystal Palace Choir. Schubert's charming music to the drama of "Rosamunde" was given again on Saturday, each repetition of it serving to enhance the perception of its grace and beauty. The incidental romance, "Der Vollmond Strahl," was sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who also gave the arias "Mio bel tesoro," from Handel's "Alcina," and "L'Abeille," from M. Massé's "La Reine Topaze." The Crystal Palace Choir was encored in Mendelssohn's part-song, "The Hunter's Farewell" (for male voices, with accompaniments for brass instruments). The concert commenced with Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte." To-day (Saturday) Dr. Hans von Bülow is to play Liszt's pianoforte concerto in E flat.

The Glasgow Musical Festival commenced, on Tuesday evening, with "Elijah," and is to terminate to-day (Saturday) with an afternoon performance of "The Messiah." The orchestra consisted of between sixty and seventy instrumentalists, chiefly members of our opera bands, and the chorus was supplied by about 400 voices of the Glasgow Choral Union, the members of which have long been noted for the efficiency of their performances. Sir M. Costa and Mr. H. A. Lambeth were the conductors. Mr. Carrodus was the leading violinist, and Mr. Best presided at the organ. This is the second festival that has been held in Glasgow, the former occasion having been in 1860, when the financial results were less favourable than they appear likely to prove in the present instance, which is intended to be the commencement of regular periodical meetings of the kind, the object being to aid the funds of the Glasgow Western Infirmary. There is little to be said of the performances in our present notice, as those of the first three days presented no novel feature. We have already said what was the programme for Tuesday, when the principal singers were Mdlle. Titens, Miss Wynne, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. On Wednesday morning a miscellaneous concert was given; and in the evening Sir M. Costa's oratorio, "Eli," was performed, conducted by the composer. For Thursday evening another miscellaneous concert was announced; and yesterday (Friday) evening the two novelties composed expressly for the festival were to be produced. These are Mr. Lambeth's cantata, "Eow Down Thine Ear"—a setting of the eighty-sixth Psalm—and Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob;" of both of which we must speak next week.

The first annual festival of the London Church Choir Association was held, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 30th ult., the offertory being devoted to the restoration, decoration, and completion fund of the edifice. Mr. Hoyte was the organist. The Sub-Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. W. F. Webber, is the president of the association, and Mr. J. R. Murray, as choir-

master, educator. Forty-six London and suburban choirs took part in the festival.

With the close of the International Exhibition, the daily orchestral concerts given at the Royal Albert Hall have ceased. These performances have been well maintained, the programmes having included a large amount of classical music, besides various new compositions of merit. The concerts, moreover, have afforded opportunities for the first appearance of several performers of merit, both vocal and instrumental.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts begins next week.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commence their forty-second season at Exeter Hall on Friday, the 21st inst. Haydn's Service No. 1, Mendelssohn's "Christus," and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," are the works selected for the opening performance.

THEATRES.

Much progress cannot be reported at this season. Madame Ristori made her last appearance at the Opéra Comique on Thursday week. On that occasion she repeated the somnambulist scene of Lady Macbeth, which she had rehearsed on the previous Tuesday, the night of her benefit. Her acting of the scene is very powerful, and her pronunciation of English, though slow and over-emphatic, is generally correct. Barring a false accent or two, it is, indeed, perfect. The audience was strangely excited, and recalled the admired artist four times. We trust that Madame Ristori is satisfied with her reception.

On Saturday the Opéra Comique resumed its regular business, when the farce of "Is He Jealous?" was performed, with a satisfactory cast. Mr. H. Crouch, as Belmont, was excellent. It was followed by Mr. H. T. Craven's drama of "Miriam's Crime," the author himself supporting the curious character of Byles. The scarcely less amusing part of Scumley was no less efficiently sustained by Mr. W. Belford. The Lawyer Huffin found a good representative in Mr. Perrini, and Mr. Crouch, as Bernard, imparted an unusual importance to the character. Miss Gainsborough, as Miriam, acted with conscientious care, as also with a vigour and an earnestness, and a remarkable power in the great scene, such as entitle her to an eminent place among our skilled actresses.

Mr. and Mrs. Rousby's success at the Princess's, in Mr. Tom Taylor's impressive and very effective drama of "Twixt Axe and Crown," must prove eminently satisfactory to the artists and the management. The tragedy, as it deserves, has been efficiently placed on the boards, the scenery is remarkably good, and the acting, on the whole, fairly up to the mark. Mr. W. Rignold has indeed made a decided impression in the part of Sir Edward Courtenay, which suits admirably his direct, dashing, and vigorous style. His scene in the hall of Ashbridge Manor was a wonderfully energetic example of earnestness and passion. Nor is the character of Bishop Gardiner less suitable to Mr. Rousby. We all recollect the admirable versimilitude with which Mr. Henry Marston sustained the part at the Queen's; and in Mr. Rousby that eminent performer has a worthy successor. He has done judiciously in selecting this rôle for himself, and will soon find that he has also improved his reputation by the change. Mrs. Rousby, as the Lady Elizabeth, maintains her ascendancy, and acts with inimitable grace, energy, and force. There is every probability that she will add to her fame, in the new play provided for her by Miss Braddon, entitled "Griselda," which will be shortly produced. We can extend, also, much commendation to the other ladies concerned in the cast—to Miss Lynd as Isabel, Miss Coveney as the Duchess of Norfolk, and Miss Henderson as Queen Mary. Altogether, the performance has been as meritorious as it has been prosperous.

At Charing Cross Mr. Nation has made a step in the right direction in producing the late Mr. Charles Dickens's farce of "The Strange Gentleman," the only drama which the distinguished novelist ever wrote. Mr. A. Wood was intrusted with the character of the hero, whose skill in avoiding a duel results in whimsical combinations that afford much mirth to the audience. Mr. Wood's humour is irresistible. He was well assisted by Mr. G. Yarnold as Mr. Owen Overton, the Mayor. The other parts were respectably filled, and that of Mrs. Noakes, the landlady of the inn, deserves to be honourably distinguished.

The run of "The School for Scandal," at the Vaudeville, attained its completion on Friday week, having then reached its 40th night. On Saturday Holcroft's celebrated comedy of "The Road to Ruin" was substituted, and we trust it may meet with similar prosperity. The cast is so promising that the result is within the scope of probability. The play has also been so carefully rehearsed that, as far as possible, it is converted into a certainty. To Mr. W. Farren the chief honour belongs. Old Dornton could scarcely be better represented. In the usual points made by his father he was especially good, particularly in the famous "Good-night" incident, which commanded vehement applause. He rose to even finer pathos when, reproaching his son, he becomes alarmed for the issue, and entreats him to remain: both in action and utterance he did credit to the school of art in which he has been educated.

Mr. Farren is truly an orthodox artist, and his dramatic conservatism is worthy of his predecessors. The dashing character of Goldsmith was undertaken by Mr. David James, who "fooled" the part "to the top of its bent," and invested it with a rich variety of peculiarities, befitting one whose sole school has been the stable, whose wisdom is the lowest cunning, and whose talk is altogether of horses. Mr. James has achieved a success by which he will be remembered. Of Mr. Charles Warner's Harry Dornton we might write much in praise, for he has been sedulous to elaborate every point in the part, and in all its moods to show a perfect mastery. The audience was duly sensible of the ability which he displayed, and both in the sober and the drunken scenes his merits were distinctly appreciated. Silky and Sulky, by Mr. Thomas Thorne and Mr. Horace Wigan, were admirably impersonated. Mr. Charles Fenton as Jacob was very good. On this occasion, Miss Larkin made her first appearance at this theatre, and, as the Widow Warren, was thoroughly complete in all the shades of the character as the superannuated coquette who, in aiming to regain her girlhood, achieves nothing but its folly. Miss Amy Fawcett made a charming part of Sophia. The remaining roles were all of average excellence; and, as we have already said, the performance justifies the highest hopes of a permanent and distinguished hold on public patronage. An epilogue was added to the comedy, and well received by the house.

A morning performance of "Richelieu" took place on Saturday at the Lyceum. A large audience assembled, and did full justice to the merits of Mr. H. Irving. At the Gaiety also the new comedy of "Alone," with the burlesque of "The Happy Land," was performed by Miss Litton's company from the Court Theatre. There will be a morning performance of "Antony and Cleopatra," next Monday, at Drury Lane.

Miss Glyn announces that she will read "Antony and Cleopatra" in London six times in the present and following month, and on every Wednesday in the spring and summer of 1874.

THE KARAKORAM PASS.

The road from Leh, in the West Himalayas, the capital of Ladak or Middle Thibet, and from the upper valley of the Indus, passes northward to enter the Tartar or Turkoman principality of Yarkand, which was till lately a province of the Chinese empire. This road crosses the Mustagh or Koenlun range of mountains, in latitude 35 deg. 30 min. N., longitude 77 deg. 40 min. E., by the Karakoram Pass. We present a view of the scenery at this remarkable place in the high middle region of Central Asia. Its elevation is not less than 18,200 ft. above the sea-level. The aspect, in every direction, is stern and forbidding. The way is over a rounded ridge connecting two hills which rise, somewhat abruptly, to the height of perhaps 1000 ft. above the road. There is scarcely a trace of vegetation; the top is covered with loose shingle, which affords no growth even of lichens, and upon which even the snow does not lie—the ground is merely stones. The surrounding rocks are composed of a dark blue slate, which contains much pyrites, alternating with a hard limestone. No plants are seen, and no animals, except a few large ravens wheeling about the crags; and it seems rather strange that their wings can support them in so thin an air. After passing the summit, there is, on the north side, a steep descent for some five hundred yards, into a gently sloping valley, half a mile long, through which flows a stream presently hidden from view behind a stony ridge. The Karakoram Pass was visited in 1847 by Dr. Thomas Thompson, and is described in his book of travel, called "The Western Himalayas and Thibet."

LAW AND POLICE.

It is announced that the Right Hon. Sir James Moncreiff, Lord Chief Justice Clerk and ex-Lord Advocate of Scotland, will be raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Kilduff.

It is stated that the Attorney-General (Sir John Coleridge) has signified his acceptance of the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vacant by the death of Sir William Bovill. Mr. H. James, on accepting the office of Attorney-General, will not vacate his seat. It is one of the appointments provided for by the late Reform Act.

Mr. Charles Hall, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship rendered vacant by the death of Sir John Wickens.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Mellor as election Judge for next year on the part of the Court of Queen's Bench has been followed by the nomination of Mr. Justice Grove by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and by the selection of Mr. Baron Martin by the Court of Exchequer, for the discharge of a similar duty.

The Standard states that the office of Examiner of the Court of Chancery, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. Otter, has been accepted by Mr. Anderson, Q.C.

In the present term there are 154 applicants to be admitted as attorneys, besides a number of renewed applications.

With the usual procession and other formalities, the Courts of Law and Equity were on Monday opened for the Michaelmas Term. The deaths of Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Vice-Chancellor Wickens were feelingly dwelt on by the Lord Chancellor in his speech on taking his seat.

The Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet, off the Kentish coast, on the night of Jan. 22, has been condemned by the Court of Admiralty to be sold, to make good a claim by the owners of the vessel and of the cargo for £24,000. Sir Robert Phillimore, in giving judgment, found it difficult to express in adequate terms the indignation which the brutality and meanness of conduct on the part of those who had charge of the Murillo must excite in the bosom of every man not void of the ordinary feelings of humanity. The case, indeed, represented all the cruelty, without any of the courage, of the pirate.

On Tuesday an action for breach of promise to marry was brought in the Bail Court by Miss Farries, the daughter of an accountant, against Mr. Palmer, a young Baptist minister, who had received a call to a church at Sidmouth. Although extracts from some of the defendant's letters (the effusions of a vain, silly person) which were read showed that he had done his best to break off the engagement, he now professed himself willing to marry the plaintiff. The jury gave £80 damages.

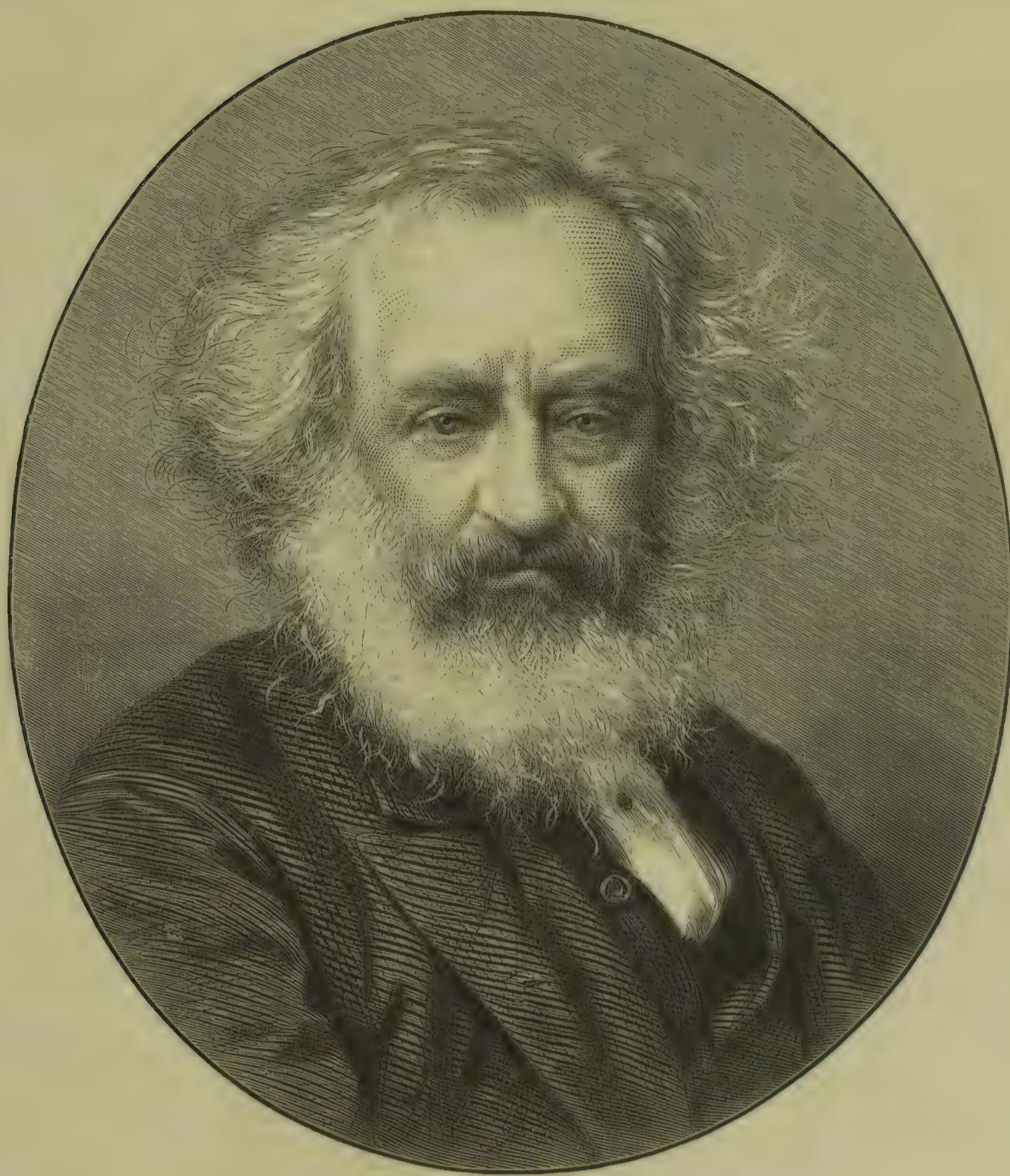
The November Middlesex Sessions began, on Monday, before Sir W. Bodkin and Mr. Serjeant Cox. Fifty-eight commitments appeared on the calendar, but most of them were for light offences. At the Surrey Sessions there were thirty-five prisoners for trial. It was observed with respect to their educational status that only two of them could read and write well, while eight could do neither. George Smith, an elderly man, was brought up for judgment before the Middlesex magistrates, having been convicted at the previous sessions of stealing a book entitled "The Great Sieges of History." Prisoner had given an account of himself, according to which his crime was the result of the sheerest want, to which he had been reduced from a highly respectable position by financial misfortunes. Inquiry not only proved his story false, but also brought to light previous convictions for book-stealing; and the prisoner was, in consequence, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Yesterday week was the 127th day of the trial of the Tichborne Claimant on a charge of perjury. Further testimony on rebut a portion of that given for the defence was adduced, when Mr. Hawkins applied for an adjournment until Monday, the 17th inst., stating that the prosecution had sent specially to America for evidence with reference to the statements of Jean Luie. The messenger left England on Oct. 21, and he could not return to enable witnesses to be called before the date mentioned. After a brief discussion, it was arranged that the request of Mr. Hawkins should be granted, and that in the meantime counsel must prepare to go on with their addresses to the jury upon the reassembling of the Court without any further adjournment. With regard to this trial, the *Times* says it is understood that the further evidence from America will not occupy long, and, therefore, a day or two after Monday, the 17th inst., the evidence will be finally closed. There is every reason to believe that this extraordinary trial, which began on April 23, may finish before Christmas.—The Tichborne Claimant's bankruptcy again came before Mr. Registrar Hazlit on Wednesday, when a further adjournment of six months was granted, pending the present criminal prosecution in the Court of Queen's Bench.

A chemist was summoned yesterday week at the Southwark Police Court, by the sanitary inspector for Bermondsey, for selling as citrate of magnesia a compound not containing an atom of magnesia. Mr. Partridge fined the defendant £10 and the cost of the analysis. Mr. Flowers, the magistrate at Bow-street, granted two summonses, last Saturday, against two country sellers of milk for sending adulterated milk to London. Two milk-sellers in Bermondsey were summoned at the Southwark Police Court, on Saturday, for selling adulterated milk. One was fined £5 and costs, and the other 40s. and costs.



SPANISH SKETCHES: THE FRUIT MARKET, MÁLAGA.



THE LATE REV. DR CANDLISH, OF EDINBURGH.



THE KARAKORAM PASS, FROM CASHMERE TO YARKAND.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Provisional Government at Madrid continues to struggle, with rather improved prospects of success, against the Carlists of the northern provinces and the Intransigentes or Red Republican seceders of Cartagena. Official despatches state that a Carlist band, 1400 strong, under Tristany, was surprised, on Saturday evening, at Tobra, in Aragon, and dislodged from its positions, after two hours' fighting, with the loss of several prisoners. On the other hand, there are Carlist reports from Bayonne that an engagement was fought, on Sunday, in the village of Zubiera (Guipuzcoa), near Orio and Uzurbil, between a large body of Carlists, under the command of Hoyos, and Brigadier Loma's troops, who were marching from St. Sebastian towards Tolosa. Brigadier Loma fell back on Andoain, after suffering heavy losses. It is stated that some improved Krupp guns, purchased in London for the Carlists, are expected to be landed soon on the coast of Biscay. General Cabrera is on the French frontier waiting orders from Estella. Complaints are rife at Madrid about the indulgence shown by the French authorities on the frontier to Carlist partisans. We learn that General Moriones has dispatched eight battalions from Pamplona to occupy the mountain passes, and there check the Carlist expeditions proceeding towards Castile and Aragon. The Carlist chief Lizarraga, on his side, has been reinforced by two companies from Estella.

At Cartagena the siege is proceeding in regular course. The insurgent frigates are now shut up in harbour, and the forts are firing both seaward and landward. The town seems to be preparing for a collapse. A mob demonstration, in which the military predominated, had frightened the Junta into dissolving itself. A general exodus from the town had commenced. The Greek Vice-Consul, who also represented Germany, had been released from arrest. The probable motive of such clemency on the part of the Junta was news of the approach of a German squadron. A despatch of Tuesday evening states that the Spanish Government squadron is lying off Alicante; several light craft are watching the entrance of the harbour of Cartagena. A belief was expressed in official circles that the place would surrender this week.

The English Consul at Valencia has received from the commander of her Majesty's ship Hart the sum of 20,000 reals for Messrs. Carey and Co., owners of the merchant steam-ship Victoria. This money, taken from the vessel by the insurgent frigates, has been returned.

According to reports in Madrid, the Spanish Government has resolved to call out all the able-bodied young men of twenty belonging to the reserve, who, with the 80,000 already called out, will number, it is expected, 130,000 men. The bombardment of Alicante, on Sept. 27, by the ships Numancia and Mendez Nunez, under the orders of the Intransigente faction at Cartagena, was the subject of an illustration in this Journal; and we now present another, from a sketch by Lieutenant G. B. Bromley, of H.M.S. Endymion, which shows the interior of one of the defenders' sandbag batteries. This battery was placed just outside the old Moorish tower, at the entrance to the steps which lead up to the fort on the hill. It was armed with two 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and a 7-in. mortar, which were all brought down from the fort above. Several shells from the attacking ships burst near the battery, but none struck it; and the men in the battery got shelter easily beneath the archway of the east gate. Whenever they saw the flash of the enemy's guns, they rushed to the archway and lay down there. Their magazine was also placed in safety there, consisting of a small chest upon a truck. The guns were simply placed on stout planks, strengthened with cross-pieces, and were "chocked up" with stones put beneath them. In the view sketched by our correspondent, an hour or two after the bombardment, we see the three Intransigente ships in the distance, going off westward; the French, English, and Prussian squadrons have approached the shore, and are shown lying at anchor.

FRUIT MARKET, MALAGA.

The seaport city of Malaga, on the south-east coast of Spain, is situated in a land which enjoys the richest advantages of soil and climate. The sun is very kind to this district of Granada, ripening its Muscatel grapes for sweet wine or raisins, its oranges, figs, olives, and almonds—nay, more, its semi-tropical produce of coffee, cocoa, sugar, and cotton. These are for the export trade of Malaga, which also includes iron, lead, and other metals from the mountains behind. Fruits of various sorts, exposed for sale in the town market, tempt the native palate, and their luscious pulp is delicious to the parched mouth in summer. The scene which our Special Artist has sketched has a thoroughly Spanish character; any traveller in that country will recognise its figures; the free and lively damsels or dames of the market; the slow-pacing citizens, gentlemen be-clothed as usual, ladies with their long veils, officers in uniform, and loungers asleep on the bench; the appearance of much talking and staring, but little real business, which is remarkable in the sunny South of Europe. There is a fine old Moorish Castle at Malaga, built six hundred years ago; a Cathedral Church, which has supplanted the ancient mosque; and a pleasant Alameda, or public garden, with flowers and marble fountains. The trade of this port is said to include a smuggling connection with Gibraltar.

THE LATE REV. DR. CANDLISH.

The death of this eminent Scottish minister of religion was lately announced. The Rev. Robert Candlish, D.D., was born at Edinburgh in March, 1807. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1823 was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow to be a preacher in the Established Church of Scotland. In the next year he became Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that city, but was removed in 1831 to the parish ministry of Bonhill, in the vale of Leven, where he remained till his call to Edinburgh. He took a leading part in the debates of the General Assembly in 1839; but upon the disruption of the Scottish Church, in 1843, left the Establishment for the Free Church, in which he has since held a position of great authority. He was much concerned in the formation of the Evangelical Alliance in 1845 and 1846. In the year last named Dr. Candlish was appointed convener of the Education Committee of the Free Church, and he afterwards filled several offices in the academical institutions founded by that religious denomination. Upon the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, he was appointed to the Chair of Divinity in New College, Edinburgh; and when Dr. Cunningham died he became Principal of that college, in which theological students are trained for the Free Church ministry. Dr. Candlish was an impressive preacher and platform speaker, but more especially an able debater and skilful in public business. His Portrait engraved by us is from a photograph by Mr. Yerbury, of South Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

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BIDE A WEE!

BY W. FYFE.



THE BRITISH CONSULATE, OMOA, HONDURAS.



H.M.S. NIOBE BOMBARDING SAN FERNANDO CASTLE, OMOA.



CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: SANDBAG BATTERY FOR THE DEFENCE OF ALICANTE.

BY THE WAY.

The "British Federal Council" of the "International" has issued a "report," which has been sent to the press, and is therefore, we suppose, intended to obtain newspaper notice. We can have no objection to say what it is that we have received. As usual in the case of such confederations, there have been vile traitors in the camp, and the first part of the report announces that these persons, who are very "selfish" and have much "low cunning," have been "cast out" of the association here, but have been doing mischief on the Continent. These evil beings having been got rid of, certain federative rules are to be promulgated. Then we come to big words. The Council is disgusted with the *Times* for calling the International "a great soul in a small body," and describes the maker of the remark as "a small-souled worshipper of gross substantialities"—the love of a certain class for polysyllables is touching. Next we have a declaration of the real nature of the International, and this may be found interesting. "Besides being the soul of the Revolution, the International is its brain. The wave of Republicanism (*sic*) which is now sweeping across Europe is but the forerunner of that rising tide of revolution which, directed by the International Working Men's Association, shall soon engulf in one universal doom the tyrants of the world." Whether this doom is to be moral or physical is not stated, but some light is afterwards thrown on the question. The Council proceed to say that the working class is not likely to be alarmed at the reproach of "illegality," as the idea is now gaining ground that laws made by one class are not very binding on another. This remark, however, cannot apply to England, as here every decent man can have a voice in our law-making if he likes. The Council goes on to declare that the sage device of stipulating that on no account is physical force to be used is becoming obsolete. "The invitation of the Liberal politician to agitate is received with sullen and contemptuous silence," a phrase which is slightly melodramatic, and reminds us of the hero of some Surrey play scanning a "minion" from head to foot, and turning away with a scowl. However, we are somewhat reassured by reading that "Violence and bloodshed have, in themselves, no charm for the working class; those are amongst the special prerogatives of the governing classes. There is, indeed, little room to doubt their bloodthirsty appetites and propensities." General Peel, in England, and M. Thiers, in France, are held up as representatives of blood-thirstiness; the General will, perhaps, be astonished to hear this, but M. Thiers knows that the Communists do not love him. Abuse of M. Thiers brings the report to an end; and though we do not quite see what he has to do with the working men of England, we suppose that the cosmopolitan character of the International explains his being so lavishly denounced. We have acknowledged and described the report, and can do no more. All that it contains is helpless and windy trash, and a sensible workman will rather expend the twopence, its price, on some wholesome liquid refreshment than on a farrago of unwholesome jargon. Our own copy was obtained at its exact value.

"England expects that every man will do his duty." An anecdote, new to us, has recently appeared in reference to these immortal words. It seems that Lord Nelson when ordering the signal used the word "confides" instead of the first verb. We all know that the hero was not extraordinarily strong in grammar; and, though Milton has written,

Yet not terrible
That I should fear, not socially mild
As Raphael, that I should much confide,

the phrase would have grated on British ears to all time. Happily, it was varied, for Nelson desired that the signal should be made as rapidly as possible, and the officer who had to make it remarked that time would be saved if he might say "expects," as that was in the vocabulary, whereas the word "confides" was not, and would have to be spelt letter by letter. Lord Nelson instantly approved the alteration, forth flew the most famous message ever signalled, and to ruin went the fleets of two great nations.

Parris componere—another phrase, one of our own time, is shown not to have been invented for the occasion on which it was used to no great advantage. We have all heard of plundering and blundering. A correspondent of the *Daily News* (using the well-known initials, J. C. P.) has found in "Coningsby" a reference to "a noble lord who had, in a public capacity, plundered and blundered in the good old time."

It is not often that the great vice of a system can be happily summed up in a very few words—tied up as tightly as the truth in a proverb. But the vice of the Voting Charities system may be so presented. They are contrivances for helping those who least need help. But, true as this is, and as every election shows it to be, by throwing on the funds of a charity those who have the most friends, the reformers must have small knowledge of human nature—and especially of the nature of the upholder of the canvass system—if they think that it is enough to show that the system is ludicrously unfair. To say nothing of vested interests of a hundred kinds, the canvass is a joy and delight to thousands of fussy strong-minded folk, especially ladies. To be a successful manager in a charity fight is to attain a social success entailing no ordinary glory—in a small circle, certainly, but a very devoted one. Mrs. Jellaby was no creation of Dickens's imagination; and her pride in the number of letters she had sent out and received on a certain day is a pride felt by an entire class of semi-benevolent folk. They do not all drop the envelopes into the gravy at dinner; probably they file and preserve them as evidences of vigour, as an Indian strings his scalps. Active women, with determined faces, voluble tongues, and a habit of not taking "No" for an answer will defeat this Mansion-House movement, especially as they will be obstinately backed up by the Philistine class of male subscribers to charities. Still, in the end, the truth that the poor child or other person seeking aid will get it if possessed of troops of friends, and will not if nearly friendless, must in time eat into the sides of a hollow system, and then it will collapse like a "Restoration."

As H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has interested himself in the question of cab improvement, and has ordered a new model cab—not from a London maker, by-the-way—we may indulge some hope that general attention will be drawn to the detestable vehicles in which the middle class is content—or discontent—to be carried to its business or pleasure. If we can succeed on only one point at first we shall do much. There ought to be two kinds of cabs—one allowed to carry luggage, the other not allowed to do so. It is no fault of the cabowner that his vehicle is, by reason of its almost inelastic springs, an instrument of torture. He must have it built strongly, for he may have to place half a dozen vast boxes on the top, and their weight would bring the body down upon the axles were not the springs extra stubborn. Let us relieve from this necessity those who are willing to try an experiment in the interest of public comfort. People do not want C springs to a cab, but they would like to drive out after dinner without being so shaken and jolted that they arrive at the party or the theatre in no state of mind to say or to applaud pleasant things. Nobody would grudge paying a little more in compensation for the abolition of

the luggage license. There is no important town in England where the cab accommodation is not better than that of the metropolis of the world. We are glad to observe that Royal notice is given to the fact.

About a hundred years ago it would seem that the British husband, of the lower class, was of somewhat a better nature than the wife batterer of the present day. Some cases of brutal conduct have recalled a case that is on record. In 1769 one John Mitchell, labourer, of Pulham, Dorsetshire, had buried his wife. He was a good deal "reflected on" by his neighbours for having ill-treated her. So he caused the grave to be opened next day, and, taking the body of his wife into his arms, kissed the face several times, and desired that if he had ever done her any harm she would reveal it. As she did not, he replaced her in the grave, and "went home satisfied." A good many brutes have learned that such a proceeding would be absurd, but they have not learned to treat their wives with humanity, and the calendar, just now, is full of atrocities. It is as well to note, in this age of wonderful civilisation, how very little one class has improved.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The news from Cape Coast Castle to the 10th ult. consists chiefly of rumours. It is rumoured that the Ashantees have left their camp near Elmina. It was rumoured some time ago that reinforcements for the Ashantees had crossed the Prah; and now this report has received some confirmation from Accra. An Ashantee prisoner captured in the eastern districts says that two large armies of 20,000 and 12,000 men had crossed the Prah, and that the King had sworn the Great Oath to take Cape Coast Castle or perish in the attempt. The road from Cape Coast Castle to the Prah is being made under the charge of Lieutenant Gordon, of the 98th Regiment, who has been placed by Sir G. Wolseley among the special-service officers attached to this expedition. Lieutenant Gordon has nearly reached Yancosmashie, where the Fantees were beaten in a



SPECIMEN OF ASHANTEE SCULPTURE.

battle with the Ashantees. It is about thirty miles north-east of Cape Coast Castle: so far already guns can be transported. The first and great camp is to be at Doonquah; a few miles nearer than Yancosmashie. A company of fifty men of the West India Regiment, under Lieutenant Jones, is at Akrofuo, nine miles short of Doonque. Captain Glover, at Accra, is said to be getting on well, the only misadventure having been a fight between the Houssas and the Accras. The Houssas are not yet quite broken in, and frequently take the sheep, fowls, and wives of their friends.

Our illustrations of this topic in the present Number of our Journal are chiefly supplied by a series of sketches contributed by Mr. James F. Hutton, of Manchester; showing scenes on the sea coast, the landing and embarking through the surf, the port and town of Accra, the fort of Annamaboe, and several native boats on the lagoon; but we have also borrowed from the "Journal of a Residence in Ashantee," by Mr. Joseph Dupuis, some figures of Ashantee soldiers, of priests or magicians invoking the Ashantee gods, and of a man and woman in the Ashantee province of Gaman; a view of the scenery on the banks of the river Prah, in the forest of Assin, through which lies the road from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie; and two grotesque specimens of Ashantee sculpture. A description of the Gold Coast, with its numerous European settlements and military or commercial stations, and of the kingdom of Ashantee, which lies about one hundred miles inland, is reserved to accompany future illustrations, with some account of the circumstances which have brought about this troublesome war.

Extensive preparations of material for the uses of the war continue to be made at Woolwich, where one of the latest arrivals is a set of strong railway trucks, marked "Gold Coast Line." By praiseworthy precaution for the health of the troops, an order has been given out for a thousand pocket-filters for the use of the men in the campaign. In addition to the Joseph Dodds, which is taking in cargo, the Briton steamship is expected in a few days to load for the West Coast.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 266,246 children, and the deaths of 150,736 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30 last. The natural increase of population was thus 115,510. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 130,678. As far as England was concerned, the summer was healthy; the mortality low in town and country; smallpox fatal to very few children; measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough quiescent; and fever less prevalent than in previous years. The birth-rate was above the average; the natural increase of population rapid. The marriage-rate in the quarter ending June implied that the country was prosperous, and that the mass of the population took such a cheerful view of their prospects as led them to marry in unusual numbers. If prices were high, so were wages. From the marriage returns the Registrar-General infers that the prosperity which, on the whole, this country has enjoyed during the last two years has not been diffused amongst all sections of the community; but that, speaking generally, it has been experienced principally in the coal and iron mining districts, to a less degree amongst the population engaged in the cotton and woollen manufactures, and very little, if at all, in the purely agricultural parts.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF OMOA.

We are obliged to Lieutenant B. G. Deane, R.N., for a sketch of H.M.S. Niobe bombarding the castle of San Fernando, at Omoa, in Spanish Honduras, and for a view of the British Vice-Consulate there, with the following narrative of recent transactions:—Last year the Government of this State, of which General Medina was President, was deposed by a revolutionary party, of which Señor Arias was chief. A similar movement was successful in the neighbouring Republic of Guatemala. The friends of Medina, who was and is still confined in prison at Comayagua, the capital, raised a force, under General Palacio, late Minister for Guatemala at the Court of St. James's, to effect the reinstatement of Medina. Having purchased a small war-steamer, they landed on the coast. For several months a civil war has raged, with varying success, but accompanied with the usual stagnation of trade and detriment to foreign merchants, mostly English, who have a large capital invested in mahogany and other exports. In June last the Niobe, Commander Sir Lambton Loraine, was dispatched from Jamaica; and during the summer many ports were visited and British residents were protected on this coast. But a sad state of affairs still prevailed at the port of Omoa, one of the chief seats of trade with the interior. The General commanding the Arias party, Streber by name, had there perpetrated serious outrages on the merchants and others in the town. Among other misdeeds, the British Vice-Consulate was broken open, and jewels, money, and goods to the amount of many thousand pounds were taken; while the British flag was hauled down and trampled on. Hearing of this, the Niobe, taking on board Mr. Vice-Consul Bain, proceeded to the scene of action. The following demands were sent in to General Streber:—The release of all British prisoners confined in the castle, a salute of twenty-one guns on rehoisting the Consular flag, the return of the stolen plate and jewels to the Consulate, and an indemnification of £20,000 for robberies of British merchants, perpetrated under Streber's orders. As the means of communicating with the capital was cut off by the opposite party, and it was impossible to correspond with the English Minister Resident, the extreme urgency of the case compelled the alternative of bombarding Omoa Castle to be held out to Streber should the just reparation demanded from him not be conceded.

Omoa Castle is a huge casemated fortification on the sea beach, built formerly to protect Spanish interests from the buccaneers. It is triangular in shape, 600 yards round the walls, which are 40 ft. high and from 15 ft. to 20 ft. thick, the parapets mounting twelve or fourteen guns, most of them very ancient ordnance. There were, however, 300 to 400 soldiers who garrisoned what was considered the impregnable fortress on the coast. All peaceable overtures being summarily rejected, General Streber pointed his guns on the ship, trusting that his stone walls would defy the Niobe's guns. He paraded his troops on the parapet and gave three derisive cheers, at the same time firing his inshore guns. At three o'clock on Aug. 19 the Niobe steamed into position, and in a few hours made considerable havoc in the walls with her seven-inch guns, many shells bursting in the casemates, while the crash of falling masonry and débris told of the destruction inside. At half-past five the firing ceased, and the ship anchored for the evening. At one in the morning on the 20th, no signs of yielding being apparent, the castle was again shelled for an hour, the ship returning to her anchorage down the bay. The desired effect was now produced; for at eight o'clock a white flag was seen waving frantically from the fort. After some diplomatic correspondence, all the British demands were complied with, and it was thus proved that English people and their flag could not be insulted with impunity.

The second sketch was taken when the Niobe returned to Omoa, some weeks afterwards, and when efforts were made to recover whatever British valuables might remain from the wreck. These efforts were partly successful, but the damage was so great as to be almost beyond recovery. The British Consulate, of course, was visited, but against the wish of the authorities; it had, therefore, to be forcibly entered. The spectacle of wreck and ruin which here presented itself was an exasperating sight for Englishmen. The doors were smashed in, there was an iron safe wrenched open, and drawers and cupboards were rifled, jewel-cases emptied and strewn on the floor. Violence and burglary were apparent in every corner when the British commander and party effected an entrance. The sketch shows the outside of the building as it was left by the Niobe, the doors having been resuscitated and sealed, and the British flag once more hoisted above the house.

The returns of pauperism for the past quarter, when compared with those for the corresponding period of 1872, show a slight increase in the average number of indoor paupers, and a considerable diminution in the average number of outdoor paupers, relieved on the last day of each week.

Last Saturday, in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Canon Callaway, M.D., was consecrated as a Missionary Bishop for Independent Kaffraria. At the ceremony there was a large attendance of clergy and of the general public. The Primus (Bishop of Moray and Ross) presided on the occasion.

Lord Ripon, Lord De Grey, and Sir Henry Storks, M.P., were present at a dinner given, last week, by the Mayor of Ripon in the Townhall. Incidentally, Sir H. Storks contradicted the reports that he was to be appointed British Ambassador at Vienna, and that a vacancy was to be caused in the representation of Ripon by his resignation.

The town trustees of Sheffield—a body having considerable revenues in that town—decided on Monday to purchase, at a cost of £14,000, twenty acres of land in the outskirts of the town for the purpose of a park and recreation-ground. A few months since the Corporation of Sheffield purchased a park, and the land to be purchased by the town trustees is close to it.

The new buildings for the accommodation of the Dundee Free Library, which also contain a museum and public hall for lectures, were opened last Saturday by the Earl of Dalhousie. An art-exhibition in celebration of the completion of the buildings was at the same time thrown open to the public; and in the evening there was a dinner of the members of the Town Council and other managers of the institution.

The Devon and Somerset Railway, which connects the Great Western system with West Somerset and North Devon, was opened for traffic last Saturday. The line is forty-four miles long, and is on the broad gauge. It has been ten years in construction, and has cost about £21,000 a mile. A dinner in celebration of the opening was held in the evening—Captain Williams, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Hugh Mason, presiding at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday, drew a rather dark picture as to the condition of the cotton trade, which, according to his delineation, is to a large extent financially unsound and morally corrupt. In reference to the latter point, he referred pointedly to the practice of exporting deteriorated qualities of goods. Mr. Alderman Bennett entertained much more hopeful views with regard to the condition of trade.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The annual exhibition of this society, which is this year held in the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, and will remain open till the 15th inst., is more extensive and effective than usual. There is, however, no very important fresh discovery or great improvement—chemical, optical, or manipulative—to record. The greatest progress seems to have been made in Woodbury-type printing, which, besides presenting eminently satisfactory results, promises, under the direction of a company now formed, to be the most generally serviceable of all the permanent photographic printing processes, in virtue of its great rapidity and cheapness. The productions of the Autotype Company are, however, excellent, as heretofore; and in large reproductions the Berlin Photographic Company remains scarcely equalled.

Additional interest attaches to this exhibition owing to the extensive show of works entered in competition for the prizes offered by Mr. Crawshay. These prizes have been awarded as follows:—For heads from nature, the size of life or larger, first prize (£50) to Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill; second prize (£25) to Colonel Stuart-Wortley. For heads from nature, about half life-size, first prize (£25) to Mr. Valentine Blanchard; second prize (£12) to Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill. A prize (£25) for enlargements was awarded to Mr. B. J. Edwards. Photographers will, better than the public, appreciate the principles which guided the judges in their awards. They were influenced, and very properly, only by technical considerations. Was the "picture" well in "focus"; was there the right amount of "exposure"; was there the due proportion of light, shade, and half-tint; and was the development chemically good? If, however, the public, and, still more, if artists, had been called in to give a verdict, they would have found it very difficult to assign a secondary rank to the artistic taste in selection and treatment displayed in Colonel Stuart-Wortley's "Dolly" (which has the charm of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portraits), or to his "Maiden Meditation" or "Convalescent." Nor would it have been easy to ignore the artistic suggestiveness of some "out-of-focus" heads by Mrs. Cameron, who also has a smaller "Gretchen," remarkable for its wealth of middle tints. "La Donna," too, by Mr. Crawshay, the prize-giver himself, is, though a little more sudden in its transitions than some others, hardly inferior to any of the largest heads. But photography on this scale is, we think, a mistake; and will be so till the present limitations of the art be removed—till the optical image has far greater analogy to the impression we receive through our binocular vision, and till colours and texture are translated with something like their true relations—when ripe cherry lips are not blanched, and a freckle has not tenfold the value of the pearly tints, half atmospheric, half downy, which give its peachlike softness to the complexion of youth. None but a very enthusiastic photographer can pretend that the best of these big heads are better than an unsightly parody of nature. We lay stress on the importance of artistic feeling, because with such feeling some branches of photography are certainly rendered incomparably more valuable. In portraiture, for instance, what is it but this which gives the exquisite beauty and grace to Nos. 412 and 413 by the famous Viennese photographer, Fritz Luckhardt? The pose of the figures, the cast of the draperies, the elegant arrangement of the backgrounds, the mellow tone diffused over the flesh are worthy (so far as they go) of the very best French painters of cabinet pictures. There is not a single English portrait photograph which can for a moment be compared with these. Yet there are a few contributions by native photographers which deserve praise for artistic merit, as for example those by V. Blanchard; No. 194, by Mr. Slingsby; No. 361, by Mr. M. Wane; No. 248, by Mr. Abel Lewis; and a very simple and sweet full-length (215) of a young lady in muslin leaning on a pedestal, by Mr. Debenham. We have also to commend the costume groups by Professor Karl Koller, of Vienna; and an album of studies by Mr. Rejlander.

The photographer, however, most directly competes with the artist in what are called "combination-pictures"—i.e., two or more negatives united to produce a single positive which shall have the character, more or less, of a pictorial composition. As usual, Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill carry off the palm in this department, this time with the large work "Preparing Spring Flowers for Market," which we have engraved. Photographers will best understand the manipulative difficulties surmounted here, but none will fail to perceive the taste of the arrangement or to admire the courage of the attempt, vain though it must necessarily be. There is, however, one serious objection to all such composite prints. The negatives being taken at different times and under different conditions, they must, when combined, be relatively false to each other as regards the general illumination, and thus the result loses that first great value of photography, the being perfectly truthful and trustworthy within the limits of its own laws.

Among the most conspicuous landscape views are some carbon studies of foliage and foregrounds successfully enlarged to unusual dimensions by Messrs. Spencer, Sawyer, and Bird. In this department, on a smaller scale, the beautiful productions of Mr. William Bedford stand as high as ever; and Messrs. F. M. Good, F. Hudson, P. Mawdsley, G. B. Gibson, S. Thompson, with many others, well support their reputation. Mr. England's reproductions of works of art, scenes from India by Mr. Phillips, and from Nankin by Mr. J. Thompson, together with many other records of art, architecture, natural history, foreign lands, transitory effects, such as breaking waves, clouds, and the like, indicate the true value and great importance of photography.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The collection which Mr. Wallis has brought together, though numerically much smaller than the gathering at the Dudley Gallery (reviewed last week), is of higher average merit, especially in the British portion. If not to be compared as a whole with some of the spring exhibitions of foreign works exclusively which have been held at the same gallery, yet we are glad to see our native artists so well sustain comparison with the Continental rivals with whom they are brought into contact in this present winter show.

The young artist Mr. Frank Holl has made a great advance in a picture entitled "Want," with the motto, "Her poverty but not her will consents." The subject is pathetic, as usual; but, except perhaps in the colouring—which is rather needlessly black, allowing for the keeping required in so sombre a theme—the artist has just escaped the extreme funereal lugubriousness and melodramatic exaggeration of some earlier works. It may be urged that a purely painful incident is not a fitting theme for pictorial domestic drama. We think, however, on the contrary, that art is never more worthily employed than in soliciting our sympathies for the trials and sorrows of the lowly, the helpless, and unfortunate. The scene represented is the interior of a pawnbroker's shop, amidst the litter of which lies, conspicuously, a folio family bible. A young mother, with her babe closely wrapped in a shawl at her breast, stands hesitating whether she shall pledge the wedding-ring she holds in her hand as well as the clothes of her

little one, which lie before her on the counter, and for which the clerk is making out a ticket. The conflict of emotion in the poor woman's face is very touching, and even the master pawnbroker, familiar as he must be with such distress, is moved to compassion as he pauses over the inspection of a diamond bracelet. The tone of colouring is very powerful, and the execution has a solidity which shows that vigour of realisation is quite compatible with breadth and suggestiveness. Widely contrasted with this picture in its gay colouring and its pleasant touches of genial humour, while an equally favourable example of the painter when most successfully rivalling his master, the late John Phillip, is Mr. Long's "Don Antonio," a clue to the subject of which is given in the catalogue in an extract from a "Letter from Spain." The scene is the cloister-like corridor of a Spanish building, where are ranged a number of women, applicants for the post of "Criada," under the inspection of "Don Antonio" and his lean and possibly jealous housekeeper, "Tia Carmen." The painter should have afforded us a glimpse of the "good padre's" face, if only in profile; yet, although we only see the characteristic back of his figure, it is easy to perceive, in the assumption of youthful gallantry of his turned-out toe and general attitude, that his choice would fall on the very pretty, shy-looking girl to whom he addresses himself. Meanwhile, however, the housekeeper has been reading the written character of a dark, plain, robust woman, whom she evidently prefers; with a tap, therefore, of her fan, she recalls the padre to the criada of her choice, and, though his pretensions as a "physiognomist" and to have "an opinion which he insists on giving," we are assured that Tia Carmen will ultimately "have her own way." A fresco of the temptation of St. Anthony forms a suggestive decoration in the background. Another pleasing but rather tame Spanish subject is "El dia del Santo del Cura," by Mr. Burgess—a boy and girl presenting flowers and fruit to an old bookworm ecclesiastic on his fete-day. Very pretty and graceful in its way and highly elaborated, though vapid compared to the force and freedom of the first-named works, is Mr. Dicksee's "Ophelia." A cattle-piece and a picture of sheep, good average examples of the later work of the veteran Sidney Cooper; two very bright and taking though rather artificial Thames views, by Mr. Leader; a little picture of "Hever Castle," with a group of figures in seventeenth-century costumes on the pleasure in front, by Mr. Goodall; a small single-figure study, called "The Toilette," by Mr. Frith; two effective and picturesque views of the "Castle of Ischia" and "Dort, Holland," by Mr. J. Webb; a droll little picture, by J. Morgan, of an old man and woman in a donkey-cart, called "The Road to Gretna;" works by Messrs. Tourrier, Hayllar, and Teniswood; a small view of "Arundel Castle," by Copley Fielding, very tender and beautiful; and last, not least, the head of a collie, with eyes full of gentle intelligence, by Sir Edwin Landseer—are other noticeable English pictures. The original of the dog just named was a present to the artist from a lady, and a great favourite. It was painted by Sir Edwin for Dr. Tweedie, in 1862, to take the place of a portrait of Queen Anne in the centre of a flower-piece by Seghers.

A picture by R. Wylie, an American artist, representing the welcome of an orphan into a Brittany peasant's home, has good points of colouring and in the telling of the story. "Algerian Street Scene," by Mr. T. A. Bridgeman, another American artist, we believe, shows profitable study in the school of Gérôme.

There are few foreign pictures of salient importance. Among the best are two snow scenes from the late Franco-Prussian or Prusso-Francian War, by E. Castres, representing "Outside an Ambulance," with groups of wounded and convalescent, and a foraging party displaying their spoils from neighbouring farms around the field fire, which are recommended by a great air of vraisemblance and spirit, with excellent technical qualities. The small comedy of "The Happy Moment," by Jules Breton—a picture dated 1856—is hardly worthy of the great pathetic painter of the toils and piety of the Brittany peasants. The title refers to the dozing of an old mother, which is taken advantage of by the cat to play, the dog to steal, and a lover to make his declaration to the daughter at her wheel. A sketch of a Bretonne girl in her Sunday finery is much more acceptable. "The Moorland Flock," by C. Jacques, is also a heavy and inferior example of the painter. L. Jazet's "Affaire d'Homme, 1792," from the last French salon—a duel in a fossé beneath ramparts—is ugly in colour; but there is nothing more characteristic—in its grim, repulsive realisation—here. A smoothly-painted voluptuous "Almée," by C. Landalle; a weak and sentimental "Jessamina," by H. Merle; "The Mousetrap," by H. Dargelas; "Schoolboy Politicians," by E. Moulinet; and "A Ramble in the Woods," by F. Girard, are other French pictures of some mark.

The Dutch school is relatively better represented, and there are a few good German landscapes, &c. The sound and honest Scheveningen interiors of Blommers; a silvery river view by Gabriel; a canal scene by J. Maris; the broad, manly execution of "Shrimping on the Dutch Coast" by Mesdag; "Old Friends," by G. Henkes—an old woman with her cat in a cottage interior enveloped in the darkling shades of evening; interiors by Scholten; one of Clays's eternal "Calms on the Scheldt"—which, however, compares in some respects disadvantageously with the earlier and more careful "Dutch Seaport," a picture, by Wiesz, of an Italian boy offering an image of a little Cupid to a couple of pretty girls; and H. Dahlen's amusing picture of "A Bird-Catcher" pursuing his calling in the snow under a dismal sky, are all entitled to notice. Of two pictures by Italian artists, by far the preferable is "The Boudoir Rehearsal," by A. Pascutti, an actress seated at the edge of a bed, reciting or singing her part before female friends, which is near being a gem without flaw. The workmanship is very dainty and finished; we can only object to the rather too bluish tone of the colouring. V. Palmaroli's "Marchand de Brie a Brac" we must unhesitatingly condemn. It aims evidently at the sparkling exaggeration of the Fortuny-Madrazzo school, but the colouring has little of true brilliancy or beauty, and the merit it possesses is palpably due to servile imitation of the masters named.

MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY.

The collection of water-colour drawings, British and foreign, being exhibited at this gallery, is more extensive and of higher quality generally than we before remember to have seen in the same room. A considerable proportion of the members of both societies in Pall-mall are represented in usually, well-selected examples; as, for instance, Sir John Gilbert, F. Tayler, A. W. Hunt, W. C. T. Dobson, H. B. Willis, B. Foster, G. Dodgson, F. W. Topham, Carl Haag, G. A. Fripp, C. Green, A. W. Gow, and T. Collier. A few of the works by these artists have been previously exhibited; and, as we have twice a year to review the characteristics of the same painters as represented in the exhibitions of the societies to which they belong, we may be excused from attempting within our limited space a detailed notice of the present gathering. There are, besides, some drawings by deceased English masters, including an important work by Copley Fielding and examples of G. Cattermole, S. Prout, J. Holland, and

W. W. Deane. Drawings by J. Linnel, R. Beavis, and other artists, best known by their works in oil, and members of no established society of water-colour painters, further extend the interest of the display. But the most novel feature of the collection will be found to be the productions of Continental aquarellistes, of which there are several. These are well calculated to dispel the illusion that water-colour painting is a monopoly of our school. The drawings of the Dutch painters, Israels, Blommers, Mesdag, and Clays; of the French painters, J. L. Brown and O. Saumier; of the Belgian, L. Gallait; and of the Romano-Spanish school, here shown, present the same evidence of superior training which distinguish the oil pictures of those artists. By Fortuny, the leader of the last-named school—which, by the way, has won its reputation as much through the medium of water-colour as oil—there is a remarkable drawing of the handsome interior of "The Mazarin Library," with old bibliophiles, in richly-embroidered costumes of the last century, poring over their folios. The effect of light and colour in this drawing is extraordinarily intense—indeed, almost excessive, the aerial perspective being somewhat sacrificed. Of the artistic power displayed there can, however, be no two opinions. The fine colourists L. Jimenez and A. Simonetti, able followers of this school, are also represented.

MESSRS. AGNEW'S GALLERY.

At this gallery are now exhibited about 120 sketches and studies in oil by Edouard Frère, which should prove alike interesting and attractive to the art-student and the public. Their dates extend over a period of many years, and they had, till obtained by Messrs. Agnew, been jealously guarded by the artist. In them the painter often appears in a new light. They not only record the impressions he has derived direct from Nature with a freshness which no work elaborated in the studio ever possesses, but they show that his artistic perceptions and aptitudes are much wider in their range than might be expected from the somewhat limited scope of the subjects through which he has acquired his reputation in this country. It is at first a little disappointing to find in these sketches and studies comparatively few obvious indications of the painter's experiences at Ecouen—where he has so long lived among the villagers as one of themselves, observing their humble habits and homes and the ways of their children, with an unaffected sympathy, and representing them with a felicity which has rendered him incontestably the first favourite as a painter of child-life with the British public. Of course, however, there are several Ecouen subjects, and there are not a few studies of interiors, with and without figures, which have, doubtless, furnished materials for the backgrounds, or more or less of the entire compositions, of many of the cabinet gems which have delighted us during the last twenty years. But what we confess surprises us is, *par exemple*, to find Edouard Frère as a landscape-painter *pur et simple* in views taken from Antwerp to Monaco, and from Brittany to the Maritime Alps. Nor are we less surprised at the sense of character displayed—for instance, in the figure of the garrulous-looking old fisherman of No. 39, as well as elsewhere. In the landscape studies we have various effects of silvery, dewy morning, of golden, glowing midday, of the tender tremulousness of twilight; the low-browed cottage interiors are often almost pathetic in their gloom; and the street vistas under archways or through narrow apertures are often very fine in chiaroscuro. Yet through all—as will perhaps be more appreciated by the art-student than the public—there is the same quiet, observant spirit, the same refined modesty of interpretation. Our failing space permits us only to particularise the following; it is, indeed, invidious to make any selection:—"At Antwerp" (8); "Interior at Monet" (9), with figures of children; "An Organ-Grinder" (10); "Young Girl from Cailleux" (25), standing on a breezy seashore under a grey sky; "A Covered Street at Villefranche" (38); "An Old Fisherman at St. Valery" (39), already mentioned; "Antoine" (54), a little boy seated on rocks in the sunshine; "Port of St. Valery" (56) and "Young Shepherd" (58), both with exquisite twilight effects; "A Courtyard with Figures" (70); "An Old Staircase" (97), "Windmill at Antwerp" (100), "Courtyard at Piscop" (105), and "An Interior at Amiens" (110), with a girl sitting at a spinning-wheel beneath a large window—all five remarkable for effects of lighting.

The exhibition of French pictures brought together by M. Durand Ruel at the gallery in New Bond-street opened on Monday last. We must reserve a notice till next week.

It has been decided that the memorial by the corps of Royal Engineers to their distinguished officer, the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, shall take the form of a statue, which will be placed near Whitehall. Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor, has been intrusted with the work. About £1000 has been contributed towards the fund by the officers and men.

Professor Rudolph Stang, of Düsseldorf, has at length completed the line-engraving upon which he has been so long engaged, after "Lo Sposalizio," Raphael's famous picture in the Brera, Milan. The engraver commenced his great task in 1865, and during seven years he has been assisted by a subsidy from the Prussian Government. Giuseppe Longhi's engraving from the same picture is well known; but the *raison d'être* of the present plate arose from the discovery, about twelve years ago, that before Longhi's work was executed the original picture had been very extensively painted over, in which process some of the heads, the form at the top (which should be semi-circular); the general effect, and countless details had been altered, falsified, and debased. The repaintings were removed by Signor Molteni, the Conservator of the Brera Gallery; and thus the present authentic engraving was prepared for and rendered most desirable. We have seen a proof of Professor Stang's engraving; and, in its extreme carefulness and self-evident accuracy, it bears ample testimony to the work having been a labour of love, and to the engraver's thorough appreciation of Raphael's style at the period when this, his greatest picture, executed while still under the influence of his master, Perugino, was produced. The plate will take rank as a work of standard authority, and must supersede Longhi's inaccurate version. The publisher for England is Mr. W. Luks, 16, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

A series of meritorious etchings by Mr. C. Lewis, after subjects by Sir Edwin Landseer, has been published by Mr. S. B. Beal, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the Rev. Canon Calloway, M.D., was consecrated as a Missionary Bishop for Independent Kafiraria. The Primus (Bishop of Moray and Ross) presided on the occasion.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy showers of hail, passed over Barrow on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The lightning set fire to a large building, which was quite destroyed.

The art-director of the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester and the designer of the goods at the Vienna Exhibition is Mr. R. W. Binns, and not Burns, as incorrectly printed last week in our notice of the Worcester manufactures at Vienna.



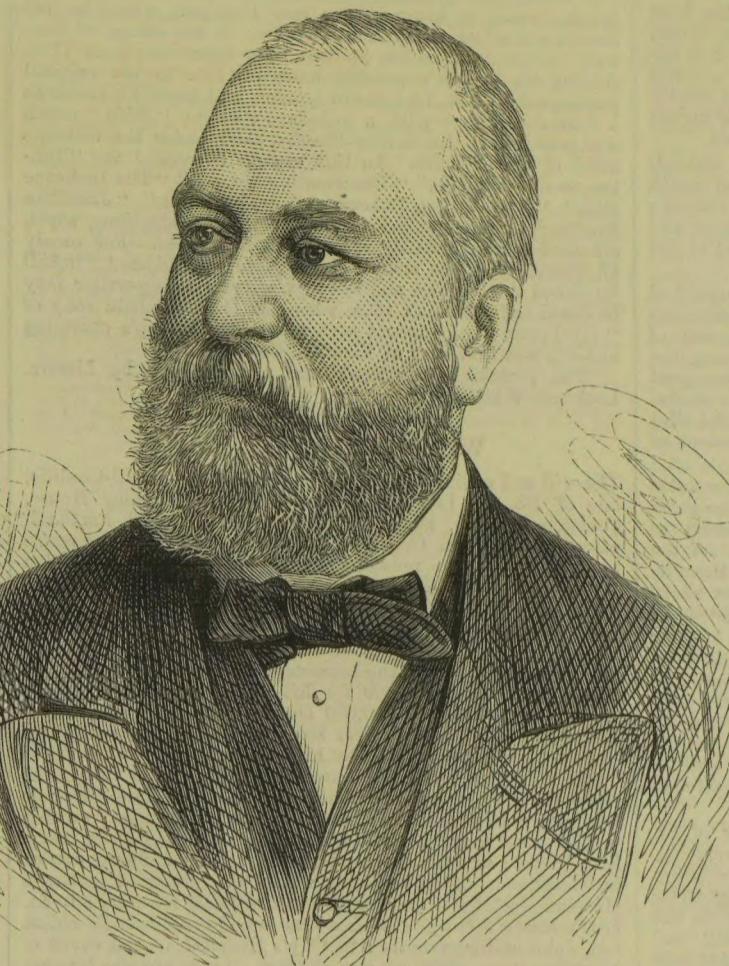
BURNING OF THE OLD OPERA-HOUSE, PARIS.

MR. PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.

This gentleman, secretary to the Royal British Commission for the Vienna Great Exhibition of this year, is third son of the late Captain C. Cunliffe Owen, and brother of the late Colonel Owen, R.E., C.B., General Superintendent of the London Great Exhibition of 1851. For a short time Mr. Owen served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman, but was obliged to quit the service on account of ill health. He was appointed a clerk in the Science and Art Department in the year 1854, and since that time has held appointments in connection with all the great exhibitions. He was Deputy-Superintendent for Arrangement at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855; Superintendent of the Foreign Department at the London International Exhibition, 1862; Assistant Executive Commissioner for the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867; and has this year been Secretary to the Royal British Commission at the Vienna Universal Exhibition. In recognition of the services rendered on these occasions he has received the following decorations from foreign Courts:—Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria; of the St. Michael Order of Merit, Bavaria; of the Order of Christ, Portugal; and of the Royal Order of Charles III., Spain; Knight of the Legion of Honour, France; of the Order of Leopold, Belgium; of the Order of St. Olaf, Norway; of the Order of Frederick, Wurtemberg; and of the Order of Vasa, Sweden. Mr. Owen is also one of the superintendents of the South Kensington Museum.

On the 21st of last month about one hundred of the English exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition entertained Mr. P. C. Owen at a banquet in Willis's Rooms. The object of the entertainment was to present Mr. Owen with a testimonial in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the Exhibition and the exhibitors as secretary to the Royal British Commission. The testimonial consisted of a silver dessert service and a purse containing 1300 gs. The former bore the following inscription:—

"To Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq., this silver dessert service and a purse of 1300 gs. are presented by 275 British exhibitors at the Vienna Universal Exhibition, as a small token of their esteem and regard, and in remembrance



MR. OWEN, SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH COMMISSION AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

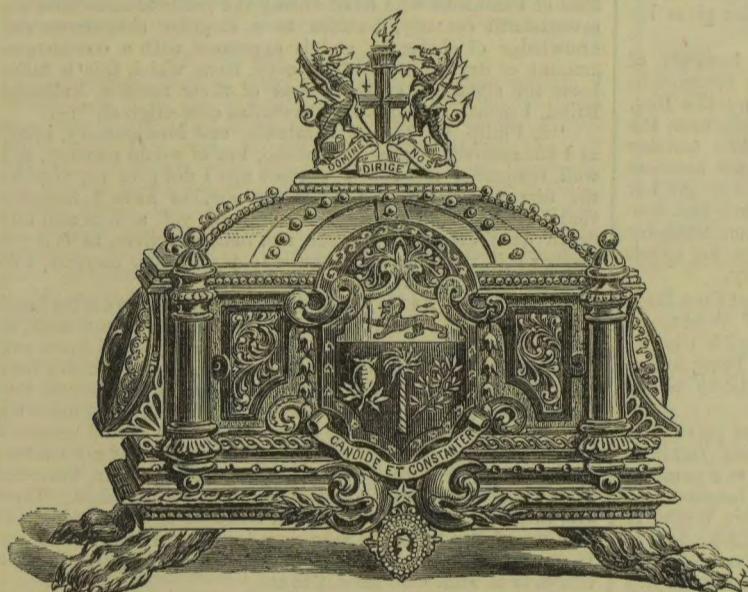
ecclesiastical, the material and execution of the stonework would pass muster anywhere. The Rev. Henry Pope is the first Chaplain of Coimbatore.

SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

Our Illustration shows the design of the gold casket which on Thursday last was presented at Guildhall, with the freedom of the city of London, to the eminent Jewish merchant of Bombay, Sir Albert David Sassoon, C.S.I., in recognition of his munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and of education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian empire. The illuminated scroll containing the freedom of the City is inclosed in a casket designed in the Renaissance style of art, and executed in solid eighteen-carat gold. The centre panel contains an ornamental shield with the arms of Sir Albert Sassoon enamelled in true heraldic colours, suspended from which is a perfect miniature model of the badge of the Star of India, of which order Sir Albert is a companion. The body of the casket is supported by four ornamental columns, relieved by panels in repoussé and carved gold, each end inclosing a

medallion finely painted in enamel with crest and monogram; the lid is dome-shaped, and surmounted by the arms of the City in gold and enamel. On the reverse side of the casket is

which were thrown at their carriage by Orsini as they drove away from the door of the Opera on Jan. 14, 1848, should not be forgotten in these few words on the burnt house. There is nothing



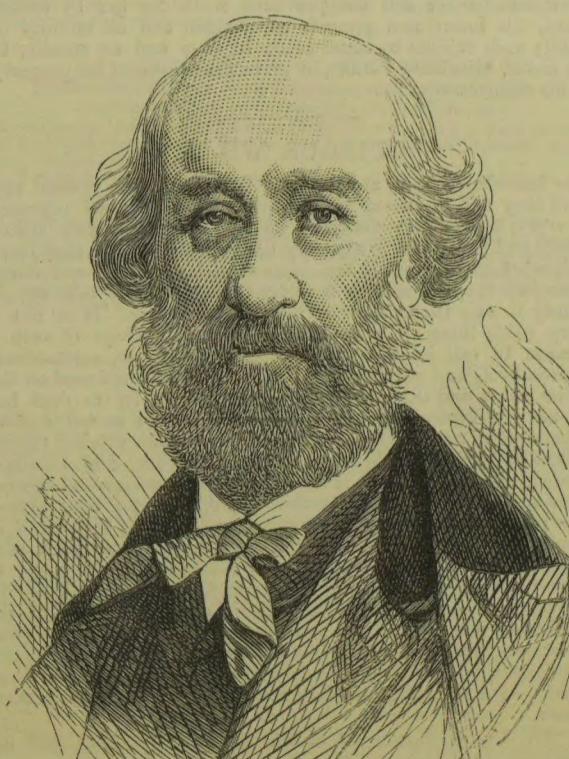
GOLD CASKET PRESENTED TO SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

of his unwearied exertions in their behalf while secretary of her Majesty's Royal Commission, October, 1873." At the same time a set of very artistic Danish jewellery, in pearls and wrought gold-work after Runic models, was presented to Mrs. Owen "by a large number of exhibitors and friends at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, as a small token to her of their esteem and regard, and in remembrance of her many acts of disinterested kindness."

The portrait of Mr. Owen is engraved from a photograph by Fritz Luckhardt, of Vienna.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore is the chief town of a district of the same name, and is one of the most important civil stations in Southern India. Situated on the line of the Madras Railway, 300 miles from Madras on the Coromandel coast, and one hundred from Calicut on the Malabar coast, it is not only on the highway of communication between the east and west of India, but, from its position at the foot of the far-famed Nilgiri hills, it is the station at which travellers from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras meet, and sometimes rest awhile before beginning their mountain journey. So long ago as 1858, Mr. Thomas, collector of the district, made preparatory arrangements for a building to accommodate resident English Churchmen. Plans were furnished by the Government engineer, an officer who in India is supposed to design any structure, from a sentry-box to a cathedral; but the project remained in abeyance till 1869, when there was enough money in hand to warrant a beginning. The Madras Government gave £500; and Mr. James Fischer, a well-known Salem name, supplemented this with £350. Mr. Chisholm, Government architect, having furnished drawings in the Early English style, the church was built by an intelligent native Christian, M. Joseph Pillay, at a cost of £1800. The most active promoter of the good work was Colonel Hessey. The low hills of Muddigerry, close by, furnished the material, which is pink crystallised limestone, and takes a polish like marble. The church, which seats one hundred people, consists of chancel, transepts, and nave. It is remarkable for its simplicity and absence of florid ornament. Punkahs are not needed; and, without hindrance, wherever the eye falls it rests on arches of cut stone. The windows are fitted with stone tracery, to be filled in with stained glass. While the design is thoroughly



THE LATE MR. E. FITZBALL.

a shield containing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Corporation with the Freedom of the City of London to Sir Albert David Sassoon, C.S.I., November 6, 1873." Every detail of the design is most delicately wrought, and the centre of the miniature badge beneath the front shield contains one of the smallest pietra-dura cameos that has ever been produced. This exquisite work of art has been designed and executed for the Corporation by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent street. By the Queen's special permission, Messrs. Howell and James had the honour of submitting the original drawing of the casket for her Majesty's inspection at Balmoral.

BURNING OF THE PARIS OPERA-HOUSE.

The destruction by fire of the old Opera-House, at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier and the Rue Droûot, Boulevard des Italiens, was mentioned last week. This building must be distinguished from the new Grand Opera-House, in the Place de l'Opéra, between the Rue Auber and the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Boulevard des Capucines. A still more ancient Opera-House formerly existed in the Rue de Richelieu, opposite the National Library. But on Feb. 13, 1820, the Duc de Berri, father of the Comte de Chambord, having been assassinated as he was coming out, the Government decreed the destruction of the house. The building just destroyed was erected in a year by M. Dobret, and inaugurated on Aug. 19, 1821. It was a large building, richly decorated, and well proportioned, but run up rather hastily, and with exceedingly light material. Its acoustic properties were excellent. During its comparatively long life (fifty-two years) this house has had a brilliant career—witnessed the birth and success of Mozart's "Don Juan," Rossini's "Moïse" and "Guillaume Tell," Auber's "La Muette," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and the "Huguenots." The escape of the Emperor and Empress from the bombs



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COIMBATORE, INDIA.

standing except part of the northern wall and three narrow strips of wall, now looking like ruined towers. In the night the flames so alarmed the whole neighbourhood that the inhabitants of the Rue Lepelletier, the Rue Rossini, the Rue Droûot, the Boulevard des Italiens, and the Passage de l'Opéra hastily packed up their valuables and fled. It is wonderful, however, to see how completely the fire was limited to the building itself. The café attached was, of course, utterly destroyed, but beyond that scarcely any damage was done in the precincts. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been the bursting of a gaspipe. There had been in the course of the evening a rehearsal of the new opera of "Joan of Arc." At half-past ten M. Halanzier received a report from the watchmen that all was right. He and most of the administrative officials lodged in the building. They were aroused by the firemen breaking in their windows and calling on them to rush for their lives down the fire-escapes. The children of the stage manager narrowly escaped being forgotten, the parents being out spending the evening, and the servants profiting by their absence to go to a dancing-garden. The firemen came in by chance, tore them out of their cribs, where they were fast asleep, and it was only next morning that their parents knew they were saved. It is said that Mdlle. Devries's dresser, at the risk of her life, saved her mistress's diamonds. The dresses and jewels of the other actresses were all consumed. The cashier also risked his life to obtain a safe containing 100,000f., which he flung out of the window. The Boulevards des Italiens and the streets adjacent were covered with cinders, just like those under Vesuvius after an eruption. Quantities of burning charcoal were carried long distances by a strong north-easterly wind, especially menacing the rich and thickly-populated quarter that lies between the Opéra Comique and the Opéra. The firemen, all but unaided by the population and with a very insufficient water supply, abated the fire. Tremendous detonations and noises were heard, caused by the gaspipes, burning lustres, and machinery falling. It seems that only one life has been lost—that of a fireman named Bellet, who, when his comrades were going to the Bourse station to obtain water, got astride on a wall near the Passage de l'Opéra to tear away some combustible material. The wall gave way with him, and he was precipitated from a great height into the flames. It is a curious fact that the piece performed at the last representation at this Opera-House—that of Monday week—was the "Prophète," which ends with a conflagration.

Archæology of the Month.

The restoration works of Worcester Cathedral, it has been decided, will be completed next Easter, when, in Easter week, the opening services will take place. Earl Dudley, it is announced, will present the Dean and Chapter with a costly pulpit, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the materials of marble and alabaster. Lord Dudley will also give a number of carved oak benches, to be placed in the eastern half of the nave.

At Durham Cathedral, in addition to the several stained-glass windows already inserted in the nine altars and south transept, it is understood that the Freemasons of the city are about to place a window in memory of Mr. John Pawcett, and Major Joicey and the Dean are to add stained windows to the south aisle.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, with several other distinguished archæologists, recently completed a three-weeks' examination of the barrows on the Goodmanham Wolds, the property of Lord Londesborough, near Market Weighton. Among the objects found were two beautiful and perfect urns, three good ones, and four broken but repairable; also, a perfect war-axe, perforated; likewise, a burnt body, and a beautiful flint knife, delicately serrated. Another flint knife, a pendant of jet, and some very typical skulls were likewise found.

The London correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter* states there to have been lately discovered in the vaults of the Bank of England a quantity of massive plate of the period of Charles II., and with it a bundle of "love letters" of the date of the Restoration; the name of the writer is Berners, which name was connected with the Bank about the above period, and the plate and letters have been handed to the lineal representative of the owners of the plate.

It is stated in the *New York Herald* of Oct. 11 that some table plate, relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the Polar regions, have been discovered at Repulse Bay. Some of the plate bore the arms of Franklin, who, and his companions, on leaving the bay, broke into two parties, one going in the direction of the Red River and the other towards the Hudson Bay Company's territory. Sir John Franklin and his party are said to have died of natural causes.

Mr. Ingleby, of Ilford, writes that the Church of St. Martin Outwich, Threadneedle-street, is in course of removal. St. Antholin's, Watling-street, is to have the body taken down, the tower to be left standing, and to be used as a receptacle for the monuments. St. Antholin's was originally built in the twelfth century, and rebuilt about 1400, again in 1512, and after the Great Fire, by Sir Christopher Wren. The proceeds of the sale of the materials are to be devoted to the erection and endowment of a new church at Nunhead. Allhallows, Bread-street, is also to be removed; the font, at which John Milton was baptised in 1608, will, it is hoped, be preserved.

The improvements in the western area of St. Paul's Cathedral are progressing. The statue of Queen Anne, with figures of Britain, France, Ireland, and America at the corners of the pedestal, will, it is inferred, be taken charge of by the Government. Sir Samuel Garth wrote some bitter lines upon this group, where

France above, with downcast eyes, is seen,
The sad attendant of so good a Queen.

Her Majesty's nose was struck off by a lunatic about a century ago, but has been repaired.

Mr. George Smith recently read to the Society of Biblical Archæology papers on "Fragments of an Inscription Giving Part of the Chronology from which the Canon of Berosus was Copied," and on "A New Fragment of the Assyrian Canon belonging to the Reigns of Tiglath-Pileser and Shalmaneser."

The Moabite Stone has excited some doubt as to its genuineness. Mr. Bonomi, of the Soanean Museum, when in Paris, last August, was refused permission to see the stone on proper application; nor was he more successful in October last, but was informed that "the stone could not be seen, as it was not arranged."

The bicentenary festival in memory of the foundation, by Queen Ethelred, of Ely Cathedral has been held with great éclat. The distinctive peculiarities of the several styles of its architecture, and how Ely Cathedral completely illustrates the history of church architecture, in England from the Conquest to the Reformation, Mr. Sharpe made clear, in a very interesting conversation.

At the annual meeting at Swindon of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, the famous windows at Fairford were described by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, Rector of Strathfieldsaye; and the archæology of Cirencester was ably illustrated; papers were read on "The First Foundation of the Parish Church of Cirencester," and "On Recent Roman Finds at Cirencester." The ancient Roman city of Corinium was also visited.

Two centenarians have been recorded within the last few days. There is now living at the Lye, Worcestershire, an old woman, who, on well established evidence, has reached the age of 103 years. She was baptised at Old Swinford Church, in 1772. Her friends, piqued apparently at the doubt of her age, have lately obtained a certificated extract from the parish register at Old Swinford, showing that she was baptised on Dec. 15, 1772. The Rev. Richard Devereux, Prebendary of St. Canice, Kilkenny, informs us that on Oct. 28 an aged parishioner, named Edward Butler, who had attained the age of 104 years, was buried in the churchyard of St. John's, Wells, in the county of Kilkenny. A well-authenticated entry of his birth shows that he was born in the early spring of 1769.

A memorial tablet is about to be placed on the house in King-street, Covent-garden, in which Dr. Arne, the composer of "Rule Britannia," was born.

Le Caucase states that the archæological excavations made during the past summer in the districts of Alexandropol and Etchmiadzin, in the province of Erivan, have produced important results. Utensils of iron, silver, gold, and bronze have been found, of an age anterior to the introduction of Christianity into the country. The excavations in the neighbourhood of Alexandropol have brought to light a Pagan temple of gigantic dimensions, and not far from it a cuneiform inscription, of which a photograph has been taken.

As a statement is abroad that the railings round St. Paul's churchyard are of Sussex iron, it may be as well to remind readers that the "historic interest" of this famous balustrade is as follows:—There are in it seven ornamental gates, which, with the 2500 rails, weigh 200 tons 81 lb. They were cast at Gloucester Furnace, Lamberhurst, Kent. They cost 6d. per lb., with other charges, amounting to £11,202.

A perfect impression of the front wing of a butterfly from the slaty limestone of Oxfordshire (lower oolitic formation) has recently been brought to light, the oldest species previously discovered having been found in the white sandstone of Aix, in Provence (upper cretaceous). It follows that this is by far the most ancient of all determined fossil butterflies.

During the last fortnight Mr. Parker has given four lectures on the Archæology of Rome, in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which have been remarkably well attended.

THE LATE MR. FITZBALL.

The well-known dramatist, Mr. Edward Fitzball, expired on Monday week, at his residence near Chatham, where he had dwelt for the last ten years. A native of the village of Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, he was born about the year 1793. Adding his mother's maiden name of Fitz to his original patronymic of Ball, he came to London, and began his career as a dramatic author with a melodrama called "Edda," which was produced at the Surrey Theatre, then under the management of Tom Dibdin. To this rapidly succeeded the "Inn-keeper of Abbeville," "The Floating Beacon," "The Incheape Bell," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Pilot," "Jonathan Bradford," and a number of other similar productions, which obtained great popularity at the minor theatres. For nearly all the early operas composed by Balfie Mr. Edward Fitzball furnished the libretto, and his popularity as a song-writer may be dated as far back as 1828, when his still favourite song of "My Pretty Jane," linked with Sir Henry Bishop's charming melody, was first sung at Vauxhall Gardens.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of Mr. John Cunliffe Pickersgill-Cunliffe, late of No. 15, Leadenhall-street, City; of Hooley House, Coulsdon, Surrey, and of Portland House, No. 37, Portland-place, who died, on Oct. 6, at Guy's Hospital, from the result of an accident, were proved on the 25th ult., by Mrs. Helen Hutton Pickersgill-Cunliffe, the relict, and William Cunliffe Pickersgill, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his wife certain furniture, several specific legacies, including a policy on his life for £1500, with the bonuses thereon, in the Argus Life Office, an annuity of £2000 for life, and a power of appointment at her death over £10,000 among their issue other than their eldest son; to his eldest son, the estates of Addingham and Spaldington, and all other his real estate in the county of York, which includes the property he is entitled to appoint under the will of his late aunt, Mrs. Harriet Ellis, charged, however, with £20,000 in aid of his general residuary estate; to his second son, the Coulsdon estate; to his third son, Portland House; and the residue between all his children except his eldest son. By the codicil, which was executed in Guy's Hospital, testator bequeaths £25 to the Lock Hospital; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital such a sum as will constitute his eldest son, John, a life governor; to Guy's Hospital, in the event of his dying there, £250, all free of duty. There are also legacies of £100 to each of his two medical attendants, £25 to each of his two nurses at Guy's Hospital, and several other legacies.

The will and codicil of William Pollard, formerly of No. 190, Camberwell-grove, and late of Crown-hill, Croydon, were proved, on the 13th ult., by Henry Parrell Davis, M.D., John Jesty, and George Leonard Turney, the surviving executors; the personalty being sworn under £60,000. Subject to an annuity to his widow and a legacy to his son, testator gives his property to his six daughters.

The will of Sir Robert Fitzwygram, Bart., formerly of Connaught-place, Hyde Park, and late of No. 42, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, was proved, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Fitzroy John Fitzwygram, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his two sisters and his two younger brothers £10,000 each, and the residue to his mother for life. At her death it is to be divided between his three brothers and two sisters. The bequests to testator's sisters are upon trust for them for life, and at their deaths they are to go to his eldest brother, Frederick, or his successor in the baronetcy.

The will of Lieutenant-General Charles Crawford Ruse Hay, who died at Redoubt Villa, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, on Sept. 27, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Frederick Charles Ashworth, one of the executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for life, and then to his children.

The will of Mr. John Doulton, of Lambeth, was proved, on the 29th ult., by Henry Doulton and James Duneau Doulton, the sons, and Virgoe Buckland, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Lambeth Pension Society £200; to Miss Sophia Watts, to distribute among or for the benefit of the poor, £200; to four of the charitable societies in connection with Claylands Chapel, Clapham, 19 gs. each; and legacies to persons in his employ and others. He makes certain provisions for his sons and daughters and the children of his deceased sons, and gives the residue of his property to his two sons, Henry and James.

The will and codicil of Mr. Deane Parker, late of Barham, near Canterbury, were proved, on the 1st inst., by Mrs. Jemima Mary Parker, the relict, and Deane Parker Pennethorne, the nephew, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves his wife, in addition to other provisions for her and the provision made for her by settlement, his house and grounds at Barham and an annuity of £500; and, subject to some other legacies and an annuity to his sister, Miss Jane Parker, he gives the residue of his property to his children equally.

CURIOS WILLS.

The knowledge that at the time their wills are opened and read they will be absent from the scene, and beyond reproach or reply, leads many testators to speak therein their minds freely and fully, and to say very hard words of those they leave behind them. It would appear as though some had not dared to say all they thought in their lifetimes, and take this opportunity to ease their minds of their real opinions. It is not a very noble thing for a husband to take advantage of such a chance to call his wife "jealous, disaffectionate, calumnious, reproachful, and censorious," when she cannot be heard on the other side; and thus by a sort of refined cruelty to oust her of her prescriptive right to the last word. It is not a commendable thing for a husband to perpetuate his wife's "unprovoked and unjustifiable fits of passion, violence, and cruelty" through his will, so that it may always be remembered against her, and give their children the pain of knowing that among the public documents of the country one contains the record of their mother's failings. But there are some whose wills bear testimony in the strongest and most affectionate language to the virtues of their wives. If we can judge anything from the evidence of wills of such an opposite character, it is that the husbands who rail at their wives are distinguished by their meanness, and have themselves a copious supply of vituperative language; while the husbands who record the worth of their wives have done the best they can, by appreciating, to deserve them.

Mr. Sharon Turner, whose will was proved in May, 1847, not only delights to speak of the affections of his wife, but is anxious that she should not suffer in her personal appearance by the incapacity of the persons who had taken her likeness. Speaking

of his wife, who was dead, he says, "it is my comfort to remember that I have passed with her nearly forty-nine years of unabated affection and connubial happiness, and yet she is still living, as I earnestly hope and believe, under her Saviour's care in a superior state of being. May all the blessings of the united Godhead be for ever upon her and upon all her children as yet here, whose filial attentions to her demand all my gratitude, and are most pleasing to me to think of! None of the portraits of my beloved wife give any adequate representation of her beautiful face, nor of the sweet and intellectual and attractive expression of her living features and general countenance and character."

Too often testators place all the obstacles they can in the way of their widows marrying again. The following instance is one of the few exceptions, and it contains besides the most eloquent tribute to a wife's character, as given in a will, that we know of. We refer to the will of Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, proved in March, 1862. "The unspeakable interest," he says, "with which I constantly regard Lady Waldegrave's future fate induces me to advise her earnestly to unite herself again with someone who may deserve to enjoy the blessing of her society during the many years of her probable survival after my life. I am grateful to Providence for the great happiness I enjoy in her singular affection, and I pray and confidently hope that she may long continue to possess the same esteem and friendship of those who are intimate with her and can appreciate her admirable qualities and the respect of all with whom in any relation of life she is connected."

Ladies have not the same opportunity of controlling their husbands in regard to their remarrying, and we do not remember a single case of a married woman by her will placing any restraint on her husband marrying again; but we do know of a case to the contrary. Mrs. Van Hanrigh, by her will, proved in December, 1868, leaves all her property—which appears to have been considerable—to her husband. Indorsed on the back of her will is a memorandum stating that she wishes her clothes to be sold to pay her funeral expenses, which are to be as small as possible; and, after commanding her husband to the care of her mother, she adds, "It is also my earnest wish that my darling husband should marry, ere long, a nice, pretty girl, who is a good housewife, and, above all, to be careful that she is a good temper."

Theologians differ as to the precise nature of the happiness to be enjoyed in heaven; but Mr. John Starkey, whose will was proved in November, 1861, had no doubt of the sources of the happiness he expected to enjoy there; for he states that, "the remainder of my wealth is vested in the affections of my dear wife, with whom I leave it, in the good hope of resuming it, more pure, and bright, and precious, where neither moth nor rust corrupteth, and where there are no railways, or monetary panics, or fluctuations of exchange, but the steadfast, though progressive and unspeakable, riches of glory and immortality."

CONTRIBUTED BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLEMISH INTERIORS," ETC.

The following bizarre testamentary document, penned by an Earl of Pembroke who lived during the political turmoils of the seventeenth century, testifies to a singular shrewdness and knowledge of character, and is expressed with a considerable amount of dry humour. The copy from which this is taken bears the signature of the keeper of these records, Nathaniel Brind, beneath the words "Concordat cum originali":

"I, Philip V., Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, being, as I am assured, of unsound health, but of sound memory, as I well remember me that five years ago I did give my vote for the dispatching of old Canterbury, neither have I forgotten that I did see my King upon the scaffold, yet, as it is said that death doth even now pursue me, and, moreover, as it is yet further said that it is my practice to yield under coercion, I do now make my last will and testament."

"Imprimis: As for my soul, I do confess I have often heard men speak of the soul, but what may be these same souls, or what their destination, God knoweth; for myself, I know not. Men have likewise talked to me of another world which I have never visited, nor do I even know an inch of the ground that leadeth thereto. When the King was reigning I did make my son wear a surplice, being desirous that he should become a Bishop, and for myself I did follow the religion of my master; then came the Scotch, who made me a Presbyterian, but since the time of Cromwell I have become an Independent. These are, methinks, the three principal religions of the kingdom. If any one of the three can save a soul, to that I claim to belong. If, therefore, my executors can find my soul, I desire they will return it to Him who gave it to me."

"Item: I give my body, for it is plain I cannot keep it, as you see the chirurgeons are tearing it in pieces. Bury me, therefore. I hold lands and churches enough for that. Above all, put not my body beneath the church porch, for I am, after all, a man of birth, and I would not that I should be interred there, where Colonel Pride was born."

"Item: I will have no monument, for then I must needs have an epitaph, and verses over my carcass—during my life I have had enough of these."

"Item: I desire that my dogs may be shared among all the members of the Council of State. With regard to them, I have been all things to all men—sometimes went I with the Peers, sometimes with the Commons. I hope, therefore, they will not suffer my poor curs to want."

"Item: I give my two best saddle-horses to the Earl of Denbigh, whose legs, methinks, must soon begin to fail him. As regard my other horses, I bequeath them to Lord Fairfax, that when Cromwell and his council take away his commission he may still have some horse to command."

"Item: I give all my wild beasts to the Earl of Salisbury, being very sure that he will preserve them, seeing that he refused the King a doe out of his park."

"Item: I bequeath my Chaplains to the Earl of Stamford, seeing he has never had one in his employ; having never known any other than his son, my Lord Grey, who, being at the same time spiritual and carnal, will engender more than one monster."

"Item: I give nothing to my Lord Saye; and I do make him this legacy willingly, because I know that he will faithfully distribute it unto the poor."

"Item: Seeing that I did menace a certain Henry Mildmay, but did not thrash him, I do leave the sum of fifty pounds sterling to the lacquey that shall pay unto him my debt."

"Item: I bequeath to Thomas May, whose nose I did break, at a masquerade, five shillings. My intention had been to give more; but all who shall have seen his history of the Parliament will consider that even this sum is too large."

"Item: I should have given to the author of the libel on women entitled "News of the Exchange" threepence, to invent a yet more scurrilous mode of maligning; but, seeing that he insulteth and slandereth I know not how many honest persons, I commit the office of paying him to the same lacquey who undertaketh the arrears of Henry Mildmay; he will teach him to distinguish between honourable women and disreputable."

"Item: I give to the Lieutenant-General Cromwell one of my words, the which he must want, seeing that he hath never kept any of his own."

Item: I give to the wealthy citizens of London, and likewise to the Presbyterians and the nobility, notice to look to their skins; for, by order of the State, the garrison of Whitehall has provided itself with poniards, and useth dark-lanterns in the place of candles.

Item: I give up the ghost."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M.D.

Sir Henry Holland, Baronet, of Sandle Bridge, in the county of Chester, and Lower Brook-street, London, M.D., F.R.S., one of her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, died on his eighty-fifth birthday, the 27th ult. He was the eldest son of Peter Holland, of Knutsford, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. W. Willets, of Newcastle-under-Lyme. He graduated M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1811, and was granted the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1856. He married first, in 1822, Emma Margaret, sister of Mrs. Marsh, the well-known writer, and fourth daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, in the county of Stafford, by whom, who died in 1830, he leaves

two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, in 1834, Saba, daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, the famous Canon of St. Paul's, and by her, who died Nov. 2, 1866, leaves two daughters, Caroline and Gertrude. Sir Henry's eldest son and successor, now Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, second Baronet, is Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Of the late distinguished Baronet, eminent alike in literature and medicine, we gave a Portrait and personal memoir in our last Number.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BOVILL.

The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, D.C.L., F.R.S., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died on the 1st instant, was the second surviving son of Benjamin Bovill, Esq., of Durnsford Lodge, Wimbledon. He was born in 1814, was educated for the Bar, and, having practised for some time as a special pleader, was called by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home Circuit, where he acquired large practice and high reputation. He became a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his inn in 1855, and sat in Parliament for Guildford from 1857 to 1866. In July of the latter year Bovill was appointed Solicitor-General, and the following November was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was sworn of the Privy Council Dec. 28, 1866. Chief Justice Bovill married, 1844, Maria, eldest daughter of John Henry Bolton, Esq., of Lee Park, Blackheath. His eldest son is William Channell Bovill, Esq., barrister-at-law, Clerk of Assize on the Western Circuit.

MR. WALKER OF TYKILLEN.

Charles Arthur Walker, Esq., of Tykilen, in the county of Wexford, M.P. in the Liberal interest for the county town from 1830 to 1843, died there, on the 29th ult., in his eighty-fourth year. He was the son of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Tykilen (for fifteen years one of the Masters in Chancery, Ireland), by Maria, his wife, daughter of William Acton, Esq., of West Aston, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Walker was a magistrate and Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Wexford. He married, Feb. 10, 1836, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Joseph Leigh, Esq., of Tinnekkilly House, in the county of Wicklow, and had two sons and three daughters.

DR. ROBERT SMITH.

Robert William Smith, M.D., Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin, and Vice-President of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, the distinguished surgical pathologist, died at his residence in Dublin, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-six. He was appointed, in 1849, Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and gained the very highest reputation as a lecturer; he was also one of the surgeons of Richmond Hospital, and had only retired from it a few weeks since.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has resolved to hold the show for 1874 at Wexford.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offers premiums amounting to £400 for improved cattle-trucks.

The Privy Council has decided to advise the Queen to grant a charter of incorporation to Peterborough, and the town will, under its provisions, be divided into three wards.

A collision took place on the Midland Railway, near Chesterfield station, on Monday, between an express and a goods train, in which twenty persons were injured.

A sale of stock, the property of her Majesty, took place in Windsor Great Park yesterday week. There were forty oxen offered for sale, and the prices averaged between £20 and £21 a head. The sale altogether realised nearly £900.

The Llantilio estate, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, comprising mansion and 3069 acres of rich grazing land, woods, and plantations, has been bought by Sir William Jackson, of Birkenhead, for £165,000.

It is proposed by the friends of Sir George Grey, M.P., in Morpeth, to present him with a testimonial when he retires from the representation of the borough. Several noblemen and gentlemen, including members of the Cabinet, have been requested to form a committee.

The exodus of disappointed emigrants from Paraguay continues apace. A fresh party arrived at Buenos Ayres from the interior on Saturday, and more were said to be on the road. There is still an influx of European labour into the River Plate territory, averaging seven thousand per month.

The Administrative Council of Geneva has made its official report to the Municipal Council with regard to the property left by the Duke of Brunswick. The property is valued at 20,570,000f., and the debts are nearly 2,000,000f., the net balance being 18,600,000f., besides the value of the Beaujou Hotel in Paris and some American railway securities. A legal question is pending relative to the property in Germany.

Mr. Matthew William Thompson, the retiring Mayor of Bradford, has been presented with a service of silver plate, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and of the value of £1756, in recognition of his services to the borough during the three successive years which he has occupied the Mayor's chair. His Worship accepted the testimonial, but handed it over to the Corporation for its future use.—Handsome silver tea and coffee services have been presented to Mr. T. Harrison, the Mayor of Marlborough, by the burgesses of that town, in appreciation of his services during his year of office.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

•• All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. H., Chefoo, China.—Thanks for the game between Shanghai and Chefoo, which shall be examined forthwith.

W. T. P., Roehampton.—They have reached us safely, and they are already in the examiners' hands.

V. M. PORTILLA, Mexico.—Your problem shall be reported on in a few days.

C. D., Edinburgh.—Vienna's fifth move is quite sound. If London, in reply, had been so obtuse as to play 6. Kt to Q B 7th (ch), Vienna would, of course, have taken the Kt with 8. Hirschel.—You should send us an exhaustive analysis of the variations to prove your solution.

G. REICHHEIM.—We acknowledge with thanks the arrival of your *Chess Record* of August, September, and October.

H., Hackney.—When asking for information you should send your name and address. Let us know also whether you desire to join a club at the west or east of London.

CHESSWOMAN, Royal-terrace, Kingstone.—1. Checking an adversary's King does not deprive him of his privilege of castling. 2. If you are in the situation described your King is stale-mated, and the game a drawn battle.

J. S. T.—There is nothing problematical in such a position. Confine yourself to the solution of problems by masters in the art for a few years before attempting to compose any yourself.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1548 have been received from Queen's Knight—Benson Q. B. D.—Rampton—Philip—S. B. H.—J. Sowden—W. F. M.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Tartle—W. Allingham—E. Marden—R. B. Seale—T. W. Canterbury—A. A.—M. P.—L. F. R. S. Bradford—D. B. Simond—Twining—Fergus—B. E.—T. A. Hind—Joseph Janion—B. D. T. Arnall—J. B. W.—J. N. F. C. S.—Caricen—Percy—Dresden—F. S. A.—Arthur—Mabel and Harry—Pit—Charles—Merry—Andrew—Pivot—Grandpré—H. C.—Morgan—Civis—Fox and Cox—Bradford—H. M. S. Britannia—W. V. G. D. A. Wood—Amphyctyon—T. Wilson Morris.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1548.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 7th	2. Kt to K 2nd	P takes B
If P takes P, White answers with—2. B takes K R P. 3. B to K 5th, and mates	3. Kt to Kt sq	Any move	4. Kt or P gives mate.

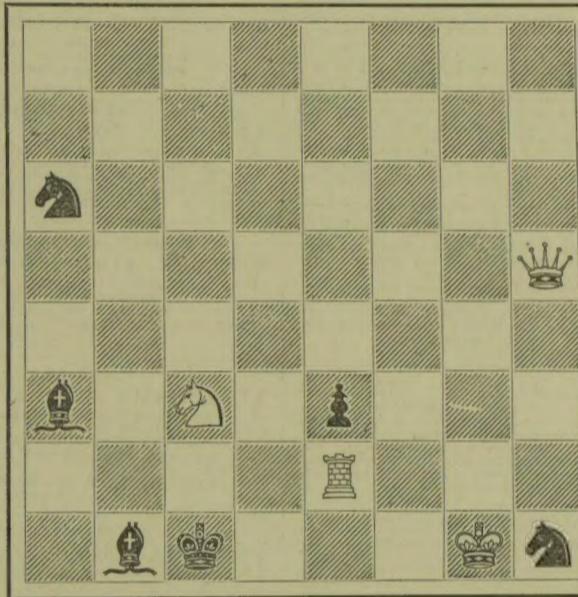
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1549.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 6th	B takes Q	move the Pawn, mate is given by 2. Q to Q Kt 3rd. Finally, if he take the Kt with Q 3rd, mate. If he move his Kt, that is followed by 2. Q to Q Kt 2nd, mate. If he	2. B to Q 2nd. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1550.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

THE CLIFTON (BRISTOL) CHESS MEETING.

Game between the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH and Mr. BURN in the Tournament recently held at Clifton.—(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	16. Q takes B	B to Q Kt 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. K R to Q sq	Kt takes Q P
3. P takes P	P takes P	18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to Q B 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	20. R takes Q Kt P	P to K 4th
6. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. R takes Q B P	K R to Q sq
7. R to Kt sq (ch)	Kt to K 3rd	22. P to K R 3rd	Q to Q B 6th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	23. B to K B sq	R takes K
9. B to K 3rd		24. Q takes R	B takes P (ch)
		25. K to R sq	

We are disposed to prefer the move of B to K Kt 5th. By playing the B to K 3rd White appears to us to have parted with the advantages which the opening gave him.

9. Q to Q 2nd

10. Kt to K 2nd

11. P to Q B 4th

12. P takes P

13. Kt to Q B 3rd

14. P takes Kt

15. P to Q B 4th

16. Q takes B

17. K R to Q sq

18. B takes Kt

19. Q R to Q Kt sq

20. R takes Q Kt P

21. R takes Q B P

22. P to K R 3rd

23. B to K B sq

24. Q takes R

25. K to R sq

The youngest player will see that by taking the Pawn he would have lost the game on the move.

10. Kt to K 5th

11. P to K 5th

12. R to Kt sq

13. Kt to K 7th

14. R to Kt sq

15. Q takes P

16. P to Q Kt 3rd

17. Q to K B 5th

18. R to Kt sq

19. R to Kt sq

20. P to Q B 5th

21. Q takes Q B P

22. P to Q B 6th

23. R takes K

24. B takes Q

The game, which, without presenting any noticeable feature except White's 24th move, is now from its nature drawn; as such, it was abandoned after a few more moves.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

(Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General).

PROSPECTUS FOR CONGRESS AND TOURNAMENT OF 1874.

The following programme has been adopted for the third general meeting of Canadian chess-players, to take place in the City of Montreal on the first Tuesday of July, 1874.

Two tournaments will be held—one for games, the other for problems.

GAME TOURNAMENT.

Open to all residents of the Dominion. Three prizes to be given, one to each of the three players winning the greatest number of games. Preliminaries to be arranged at the meeting by a majority of those present. Entrance-fee to non-members of the association, 2 dols. First prize, champion cup, value 50 dols.; second prize, medal, value 30 dols.; third prize, chess-men, value 10 dols.

PROBLEM TOURNAMENT.

Dols.	Dols.	
For the best two-move problem, 10.00	Second best, 5.00	
" three-move "	10.00	5.00
" four-move "	10.00	5.00

Two honorary prizes will be added to the above: one (value 20 dols.) for the best set—i.e., two, three, and four move problems; and another (value 10 dols.) for the greatest curiosity of any kind in chess; for both the latter, foreign players and composers are cordially and respectfully invited to compete also.

All the problems (except the last named) to be ordinary mates, original and never before published. Problems in a set (except the winning set) are eligible for the prizes given to single problems.

Competitors may send in as many sets or single problems as they please. Each competitor to affix a "motto" to every problem or set sent in, and also to inclose his name and address in a sealed envelope bearing the same "motto." All problems competing to be sent as above to Jno. White, secretary-treasurer of the association, so as to reach him not later than June 30, 1874. Their several merits will be decided by a judge or judges appointed by the next congress.

The value of the prizes in the game tournament, and of the supplementary prizes in the problem tournament, will depend upon the amount subscribed in the meantime by clubs and members generally; and it is at the discretion of the committee to increase the sums named as prizes for single problems. The arrangements for the reception of visitors to Montreal attending the meeting are in the hands of the president, secretary, and members of the Montreal Chess Club, who have already procured the promise of a suitable building for the use of the next congress.

All subscriptions to be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer, Jno. White, Stansted, P.Q.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Three serious accidents, attended with loss of life, having recently occurred to Howard's so-called safety boilers, the *Engineer* has very properly called attention to the subject in a leading article, to which Messrs. Howard have sent a reply. In ordinary boilers, whether on the Cornish or any other plan, it is difficult to reconcile strength with magnitude. As the diameter of the boiler is increased the separating or bursting pressure is also increased, and hence where much steam is wanted it is necessary to have many boilers. In Howard's boilers the water is inclosed in pipes which are heated externally by the fire, and these pipes may be indefinitely increased in number so as to furnish any desired supply of steam without affecting the strength of the boiler. Each pipe, in fact, is virtually a small boiler, although the whole are so combined as to act like a single entity. Boilers on this principle are not a new invention. On the contrary, the system has been long known and occasionally revived; but hitherto the inconveniences and disadvantages have been such as to outweigh the benefits. We are not aware, however, that any boilers of this class have burst before Messrs. Howard succeeded in earning for them the particular distinction of ready explosibility. But this quality is accidental to the details of the construction they have adopted. The defence of Messrs. Howard is that only five of their boilers have exploded out of a large number in use—a considerable proportion, we should have thought, in the case of a boiler whose distinctive recommendation was supposed to be its safety. The recent accidents, they say, caused them to give immediate attention to the weak points of their boiler, and they have in consequence recommended a "safety tie bolt" to be introduced into every tube—a rather formidable addition, seeing that these bolts have to run from end to end of each tube composing the boiler. If Messrs. Howard had failed to prescribe this remedy they might, they say, have merited in some degree the storm of adverse criticism which has since raged against them; and so, we suppose, we are by implication bound to consider them as very ill-used persons. On the contrary, we think it only reasonable to suppose that the persons who purchased Messrs. Howard's safety-boilers were warranted in believing that they would at least be safe in the state in which they were vended to the public; and if these safety-boilers afterwards explode, or require cumbrous and costly additions to prevent them from doing so, there is in our judgment a just ground of complaint and reprehension.

A valuable paper by Mr. Wilson, on yellow fever, has been communicated to the *Lancet*, in which it is stated that, by a microscopical examination of the blood and excretions, a number of circular cells much smaller than blood corpuscles were discovered. These were generally clear, sometimes opalescent, and they moved about freely in every direction. If one of these cells were selected and observed for fifteen minutes, the cell, at first circular, became gradually elongated; afterwards contracted at the centre, like an hour-glass; and ultimately it divided into two distinct cells, each of which, when observed for a sufficient period, was seen to undergo changes similar to those observed in the parent cell.

A correspondent of the *Builder* states that in lately repairing a house it became necessary to remove some 5lb. lead flat which had been down for thirty-five years, when one of the boards on which it rested was found to be worm-eaten and decayed. Upon examining the lead which had covered the decayed wood, it was also found to be worm-eaten, the holes in the lead corresponding to the holes in the wood, while the lead which covered the sound boards was exempt from perforation.

It has long been known that the addition of a small quantity of phosphorus to ordinary brass or bronze greatly increases its strength and ductility, and a material called phosphor-bronze, which is bronze with the addition of a suitable proportion of phosphorus, is coming into extensive use in the arts. For cannon it is vastly superior to ordinary brass, and in heavy machinery it may be employed advantageously in substitution of the ordinary gun-metal used for bearings. The Prussian Ministry of Commerce has lately ordered experiments to be made with this material. A bar of phosphor-bronze bore 408,230 pulls with a strain of ten tons before it broke; whereas a bar of common bronze of the same size broke before the whole of the strain of ten tons could be put on.

An Australian tree, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, has been lately naturalised in France, and is said to be a most valuable instrument in drying up marshes, from its great power of exhaling water into the atmosphere, while at the same time it destroys miasmatic exhalations by the camphorous and antiseptic effluvia which it emits. Such a tree would no doubt be very useful either in wet land or in dry. In the Pontine marshes or the swamps at the mouths of great rivers it would be a powerful antidote to jungle fever, while in such arid districts as Scinde or that part of the Punjab which lies to the south of Lahore, by sucking the water from beneath the baked surface and exhaling it into the atmosphere, it would in part accomplish the work of irrigation, and contribute to engender a moister atmosphere.

The wanton destruction of forests has begun to engage public attention even in countries most abundantly supplied with timber. The President of the California Board of Agriculture computes that in that country one third of the available timber has been consumed within the last twenty years, so that, with the prospective increase of population and with the existing recklessness of consumption, a dearth of timber may soon be apprehended. The Cinchona forests of South America are almost extinct, and the necessity of greater providence in the use of timber is beginning to be discerned in almost every country.

Attention is being drawn to several new textile fibres. One of these is the *Laportea pustulata*, now grown at Berlin; and, being a perennial, it does not require, like flax or

